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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday—RAIN or SNOW.

Wheat, 97½; corn, 28⅜; cotton, 7 15-16.

Stock Market—Narrower. Fractional declines.

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A movement to send grain to the starving inhabitants of India has been started in Boston.

It was reported at Chicago yesterday that the Englewood and Chicago Electric Road used $100,000 to bribe Aldermen.

Detroit's Common Council is trying to oust Mayor Pingree, who is acting in the dual capacity of Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan.

An Alabama iron producer yesterday said: "Remove the duty altogether and Southern iron can take care of itself the world over."

Duplicate drafts of the Venezuela treaty will be forwarded to the two Governments interested very soon. The arbitration tribunal will meet in Washington.

Secretary Olney appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday and urged the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty. The questions addressed to him are evidence that formidable opposition to the treaty in its present form exists in the Senate.

Both the regular Republican organization and the anti-Platt men are anxious about New York's claim on a Cabinet place. Mr. Lauterbach talked about his trip to Canton. He recommended the names of Messrs. Fassett, Sereno E. Payne, and Woodford.

Senator Teller said yesterday that he regarded John Sherman's selection for Secretary of State as the poorest Mr. McKinley could have made. It was reported at Washington that Mr. Dingley might reconsider his determination not to enter the Cabinet, and might yet accept the Treasury portfolio. At Canton Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley discussed Senator Cullom's availability as Cabinet material.

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At the annual dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation speeches were made by Henry Watterson and others. Two hundred members and guests attended the dinner.

The shooting for the Abeel trophy was continued at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The scores of the leaders, Company I, 642, and Company B, 641, were not equaled.

Pastor Herman F. C. H. Schoppe of Union, N. J., was married last night. He is the clergyman whose congregation at first protested against his choice of a wife, he having selected a woman outside his own parish.

T. C. Platt yesterday was elected Senator from New York; Boies Penrose, from Pennsylvania; J. H. Gallinger, from New Hampshire; Jeter Pritchard, from North Carolina; J. K. Jones, from Arkansas; H. M. Teller, from Colorado; H. C. Hansbrough, from North Dakota; G. G. Vest, from Missouri; O. H. Platt, from Connecticut; W. E. Mason, from Illinois; C. W. Fairbanks, from Indiana.

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The Progressive Civil Service Association announced a mass meeting for to-morrow night.

A requiem mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste for Louis Contencin, who died Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Gans celebrated their golden wedding yesterday at their home, 70 East Ninety-third Street.

A jury in the Supreme Court decided that the will of Artist M. F. H. De Haas was properly subscribed and witnessed.

Indian mail arriving on the Teutonic was taken off for disinfection at Quarantine, as a precaution against the bubonic plague.

Driver John Boyler of Fire Engine Company No. 7 had a narrow escape, his engine turning over while he was strapped to his seat.

Gen. McLewee said last night that he would not sue ex-Gov. Morton for having summarily removed him from office as Inspector General.

Hugh F. Fox, commission dealer in hops, writes to the Committee on Ways and Means that we need no further tariff protection on this article.

Fire in Bellevue Hospital Medical College caused $10,000 damage to property, not insured. The patients in the hospital did not have to be moved.

The Atlas Line Steamship Company, owning the Alvena, which was sunk in collision with the steamship British Queen, may sue the owners of the latter.

The Greater New York Charter Commission spent the afternoon yesterday discussing several chapters of the proposed charter. Some minor changes were made.

Thomas A. Doe, Chief Clerk of the Street Cleaning Department, has prepared figures showing that Col. Waring's administration is not obnoxious to the accusation of extravagance.

The National Guard Association, at its meeting yesterday, expressed its disapproval of the present system of appointing politicians to positions of high rank in the State militia.

Controller Eckels has sent a circular letter to Presidents of National banks with regard to the duty imposed by law upon Directors of such banks to keep informed of the bank's affairs.

The Police Board considered the plan of having a parade of the new force. Commissioner Roosevelt said the Mayor desired to see the men. The matter was laid over over till next week.

Gov. Black has granted the request of District Attorney Youngs of Queens County for an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court. The term will begin Feb. 15, and Justice Dykman will preside.

Charles W. Dabney, Jr., has prepared for submission to Congress an argument in favor of consolidating the various Government bureaus which deal with the country's resources and products under one department of science.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday peremptorily ordered the payment of the claim of C. C. Burgoyne for $130.80 for printing the report of the commission appointed to revise the school laws. The Justice said: "This is an outrage. If it goes further somebody is going to jail."

The Board of Education yesterday expressed its belief that New York City should have a majority of the members of the Board of Education of the Greater New York. In order that the evil effects of overcrowding of schools may be minimized, authority to teach some grammar branches in primary schools was given.

L. J. Callanan gave instructions to his lawyer yesterday to draw up a complaint charging Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, with neglect of duty. Specifications enumerating the storekeepers on Vesey Street who are violating the law against sidewalk obstructions, with Gen. Collis's permission will be presented to Mayor Strong with the formal complaint on Monday.

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Mr. Platt has an elephant on his hands. It is made of 4,000 pinks. His friends in this city gave it to him last night.

Loomis L. White, senior member of the firm of L. L. White & Co., stock brokers, will retire from business Feb. 1.

Aaron Brodek was severely cut and other people were bruised in a cable car accident at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Henry D. Purroy declined to say whether he has slated Henry George as the candidate of the party he is forming for Mayor of Greater New York.

Assemblyman Austin yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the construction in this city of a Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The forty-fourth annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was held here yesterday. The engineers will go to Sing Sing to-day to inspect the Cornell dam.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate, after a protracted debate yesterday, adopted the Lexow resolution for an investigation of trusts. The Assembly transacted no business beyond the introduction of bills.

The funeral services of the Rev. John Sheridan, the noted water-front missionary, were held in the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Many prominent ministers took part in the ceremonies.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the New York Custom House bill, the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the bill to permit (conditionally) foreign yachts to enter or clear from ports without payment of tonnage dues. Mr. Turpie continued his attack on the Nicaragua Canal bills. The House spent most of its time in consideration of the Yost-Tucker election contest from the Tenth District of Virginia.

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Three colored murderers were taken from the Amite City, La., jail Tuesday night and lynched. Gus Williams, who killed his wife, was one of them, and the others were John Johnson and Arch Joiner, the murderers of the Cotton family. The two latter were allowed to have a fight with fists before being executed.

A man supposed to be Francis Schlatter, the wonderful healer, cut his throat in Ogden, Utah, Tuesday night. It is not thought that he can recover.

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The Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee, Professor of Ethics in Rutgers College, died yesterday in New Brunswick, N. J.

It was said at Washington yesterday that a hitch had occurred in the negotiations for a settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific Road.

Augustin Daly denied that a theatre was to be built at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, on the site of the Church of the Divine Paternity, for his occupancy.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Patrick O'Brien made the first Irish motion of the session. It was an amendment to the Queen's speech, to reconsider the sentences of the Irish prisoners for treason. It was defeated by a vote of 204 to 132.

Edward J. Ivory, the alledged "dynamiter," was discharged by the court in London yesterday, on the suggestion of Solicitor General Finlay. There was no evidence against Ivory, and the general opinion in London now is that all the arrests of the "dynamiters" were simply a police "fake."

A thief entered the house of Isaac Sheldon in Fiftieth Street, and stole some silverware. He was seen by Mr. Sheldon's daughter, who started after him as he ran toward Fifth Avenue. A lawyer, a doctor, and a number of footmen also took part in the chase. The man ran into a policeman and was arrested.

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Minister Willis's body arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu yesterday morning, and was sent to the home of the family, Louisville, Ky., last night.

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The Atlantic Yacht Club, at a special meeting held at the Waldorf last night, decided to move its clubhouse to Sea Gate.

The Medico-Legal Society held its annual dinner last night and was addressed by Recorder Goff very plainly on expert testimony.

Dycusburg, Ky., was patrolled by citizens last night as the result of a threat made by negroes to burn the town in retaliation for a visit of regulators to their pastor.

Henry Delgado, correspondent of a New York newspaper, died in a Spanish hospital in Cuba, Tuesday night. An operation was performed to save his life, but it proved fruitless.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware," the historical painting by Emanuel Leutze, was purchased last night at the Roberts sale by John S. Kennedy, for $16,100. He will present the painting to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Several of the most valuable lots of the Sewall collection of books were sold, including seventy-one examples of Shakespeare and copies of Spenser's works. A copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare brought $500.

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SURPRISED HER BUILDERS.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 Made Wonderful Speed Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 20.—Torpedo Boat No. 6 made a speed of 26.85 knots in the bay this afternoon, and otherwise behaved so finely that her builders were as surprised as they were delighted. The Herreshoffs guaranteed that the craft would make 27½ knots under 220 pounds of steam, and as only 180 pounds were used to-day no doubt is left that she will more than meet the requirements. In fact, naval officers feel that she may make 28 knots.

Nat Herreshoff had charge to-day, and the test was the first given the craft over a measured course, and the record was made with an untrained crew in the engine room, and under several other conditions necessarily acting as a handicap. Many naval officers saw the run, and noted the fact that the new boat went past her tender, the Cushing, as if the latter were anchored. The torpedo boat cut the water beautifully, and those aboard report that they scarcely felt a vibration. The Herreshoffs will now attend to the very important matter of training a crew for the engine and fire rooms, which will occupy a week, at the end of which they will notify the Trial Board, of which Commander George A. Converse is President, that they are ready for the official tests.

Commander Converse was aboard to-day, but felt that it would be unwise for him to make any statement. The water was fairly smooth to-day, and the wind blew a fair breeze across the course, which was a part of that laid out for the official tests.

Bonded Warehouse to Close.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—Internal Revenue Collector A. L. New has issued orders to close the bonded warehouse which was established in Denver more than a year ago, and to notify persons holding alcohol and spirituous liquors in bond to withdraw the same by the 1st of May, as the warehouse is to be abandoned by the Government.

The reason given by Gen. Wilson, Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department for this section, is that "from the date of the establishment of the warehouse to the present time there have been three gallons of alcohol and pure spirits entered therein to one of bourbon or rye whisky, which is contrary to the policy for which such warehouses were established." The local dealers in liquor attribute its abandonment to the vigorous opposition of large warehouse syndicates of Louisville and Peoria.

Officer Jumped After a Prisoner.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 20.—George Higgins, an insurance agent of Bronxville, was arrested to-day charged with embezzlement by E. Veinvence of this place. The arrest was made by Patrolman Lynch at Bronxville. While Lynch was bringing his prisoner to this city by way of the Harlem Railroad, Higgins jumped from his seat and ran to the door. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, but Higgins jumped from it. He struck on his feet, fell, rolled over a few times, and then jumped up and started to run. Lynch followed his escaping prisoner and captured him after a run.

TELLER TALKS OF SHERMAN

Poorest Possible Selection for Secretary of State.

MR. DINGLEY MAY RECONSIDER.

Not So Averse as He Was to Becoming Secretary of the Treasury—Cabinet Talk at Washington and Canton.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—Senator Henry M. Teller, who was re-elected to the United States Senate to-day, in an interview to-night on the selection of Senator John Sherman for Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley, said:

"I do not think that in Washington the selection of John Sherman is regarded as a strong appointment. He has been at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee since leaving the Hayes Cabinet, but it is the belief around the Capitol that he is not especially adapted for that work. I think that there is a feeling of disappointment, and it is rumored that the selection is largely due to Mr. McKinley's desire to place Mark Hanna in the Senate.

"Mr. Sherman will be neither aggressive nor able. He has absolutely no knowledge of foreign affairs, and is the most incompetent man that Major McKinley could have named."

Mr. Teller also said that Cuba need expect no relief during this session nor under the Administration of McKinley, and that Senator Wolcott's visit to Europe in the interest of international bimetallism would be a failure, and free coinage would not be secured during the next four years.

CULLOM UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Illinois Man May Go into the Cabinet—Mr. Wilson's Chances.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 20.—M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came here this afternoon, mainly to discuss Ohio politics. He had a good deal to say about other matters, and conferred with Major McKinley upon many men and measures of general interest.

Senator Cullom of Illinois is under consideration at present for a Cabinet place. The correspondent of The United Associated Presses is informed upon high authority to-night that the President-elect has not chosen his Secretary of the Treasury, and that the position is still open.

F. H. Conger of Iowa, a former member of Congress, and Minister of Brazil under the Harrison Administration, called on Mr. McKinley to-day. He said:

"Iowa hopes to have a member of the Cabinet, and the chances of James Wilson for appointment to the position of Secretary of Agriculture seem very good. Mr. Wilson is most admirably equipped for this position. He is a practical farmer, and owns and manages several fine and profitable farms. He is one of the foremost instructors in the science of agriculture in the country, and has charge of the experimental station at the Iowa College of Agriculture. He was an excellent Congressman, and has held other official positions."

C. A. Moore of Brooklyn, Thomas W. Bradley of Waldon, N. Y., and Martin Luscomb of Bridgeport, Conn., were among Major McKinley's callers to-day. Mr. Bradley is said to be a candidate for the important position of Commissioner of Pensions.

DINGLEY MAY RECONSIDER.

May Yield to Pressure and Enter the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—There is good foundation for the talk that renewed pressure is being brought to bear upon Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee to induce him to reconsider his determination not to assume the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

It does not appear that Mr. Dingley has yielded, but he has less to say about the infirm condition of his health, and those who are in a position to judge say he is turning a softer side to the temptation. His refusal to go into the Cabinet is said to have been based largely on the idea that it was necessary to his dignity and character to do so to set at rest the report that he was anxious to get the credit for being the author of the new tariff bill, and at the same time to get the glory attaching to the administration of the law in the capacity of Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK AND THE CABINET.

Men Mentioned for Places—Mr. Lauterbach on His Ohio Trip.

Both the regular organization and the anti-Platt faction of the Republican Party are beginning to grow solicitous about New York's claim on a Cabinet appointment. The places of Attorney General and Postmaster General are still vacant, and the selection of a Secretary of the Navy does not seem to be final. Since Cornelius N. Bliss declined a portfolio the chance of this State having a representative in the Cabinet has not looked promising to the Republican leaders. A strong effort is now being made, however, to secure one of the yet unfilled posts.

The Platt organization is urging the names of J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, and Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn, its preference being in the order given for either one of the three places. The anti-Platt faction is pressing the name of Gen. Horace Porter for appointment of Secretary of War.

Edward Lauterbach, who has been to Canton to see Major McKinley in the interests of Messrs. Fassett, Payne, and Woodford, returned to the city yesterday. He was very cheerful, and said that he felt gratified and encouraged by the reception Major McKinley gave to him and to his suggestions. He said:

"I went to Canton as the representative of Mr. Platt, and of 144 of the 151 Republicans in the Legislature, and of the Republican County organization. I talked with Mr. McKinley for an hour and a half, and I felt when I left him that he was inclined to give the regular organization in this State full recognition. I suggested the names of J. Sloat Fassett, Sereno E. Payne, and Stewart L. Woodford. No one was suggested by me for any particular portfolio. There are three vacant places, as I understand; the Secretaryship of the Navy, the Attorney Generalship, and the Postmaster Generalship. Any of these posts could be satisfactorily and creditably filled by any one of the gentlemen I suggested."

Mr. Lauterbach said that he did not suggest Mr. Platt's name, as he knew the Senator-elect would prefer the Senate to the Cabinet. The trip of the County Committee leader was the result of the consultation meeting of a number of Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday night. It was thought by the men who met there that a strong presentation of conditions in this State and of the choice of the party leaders for a representative in the Cabinet should be made to the President-elect as soon as possible. The result, so far as now known, appears to be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Lauterbach and his organization chiefs.

The effort to secure a Cabinet post for Gen. Horace Porter originated in the Union League Club, of which he is President. Gen. Samuel Thomas said yesterday that he had written to both Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna in the interest of Gen. Porter. He also telegraphed them yesterday, after the effort to press the claims of Messrs. Fassett, Payne, and Woodford appeared to be so determined. Gen. Thomas's letter was followed up by letters from William Brookfield and Cornelius N Bliss. All are urging Gen. Porter's appointment as Secretary of War. Mayor William L. Strong has also written to Major McKinley to press the name of Gen. Porter. He said in his letter that Gen. Porter would make a distinguished and acceptable Ambassador to France, if he was not selected for the portfolio of war.

Titus Sheard of Herkimer County, was in the city yesterday and called on Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach, as was supposed, in the interest of his candidacy for appointment as Collector of the Port. Mr. Sheard is the man who, his friends say, captured Herkimer County last year from the Warner Miller faction, and brought it safely into line with the regular organization. When asked about his application for the collectorship, he refused to deny or to confirm the report that he is seeking this place. Neither Mr. Platt nor Mr. Lauterback would disclose the object of his visit

THE VENEZUELA TREATY.

Duplicate Drafts Will Probably Be Signed Very Soon and Sent to the Two Governments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty has been practically concluded, as Sir Julian Pauncefote is only awaiting a cablegram from Lord Salisbury, when he and Señor Andrade will sign the duplicate drafts and forward them to their respective Governments. The formal conclusion of the treaty may take place at either the British Embassy or the Venezuelan Legation at any moment.

The next mail to Caracas leaves New York by steamer for La Guayra on the 27th inst., and it is confidently expected that the Venezuelan copy will be forwarded then for consideration by the Congress, whose advice and consent is essential to ratification. Arrangements have been perfected by President Crespo for the assembling of Congress at such a time that the treaty can be laid before it as soon as it reaches Caracas, and reliance is placed on prompt action by the legislative body.

Mr. James J. Storrow, the counsel for Venezuela before the commission, who accompanied Señor Andrade to Caracas with the Pauncefote-Olney memorandum last November, is still in Washington, and constantly in consultation with the legation authorities. He has been retained to represent Venezuela before the new arbitral tribunal. Mr. Storrow has conferences almost daily with Secretary Olney, who, although having no further official concern in the matter, has been kept fully informed of all the negotiations. The tribunal will meet in Washington within three months after ratifications are exchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily Chronicle will publish to-morrow a dispatch from its Washington correspondent saying that Lord Salisbury has removed the last obstacle to the signing of the Venezuelan treaty by consenting that the Venezuelan Government shall nominate one of the members of the Board of Arbitration. It is agreed that the member nominated by Venezuela shall be an American, and Venezuela will ask Chief Justice Fuller to serve as her representative.

MARRIED IN SHREVEPORT, LA.

Congressman McMillin of Tennessee Takes a Bride.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 20.—Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee and Miss Lucille Foster, daughter of Capt. James M. Foster, a prominent planter and politician, were married this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church.

Congressman Densmore of Arkansas was Mr. McMillin's best man. The affair was the most gorgeous and imposing of its kind ever seen in Shreveport. The happy couple left for St. Louis at 10 o'clock to-night by the Iron Mountain route. After spending a few days in St. Louis they will go to Washington, where they will be at home at the Hotel Normandie.

TO AID STARVING INDIA.

A Movement in Boston to Send Grain to That Country.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—A movement is being started in Boston to send corn to the starving people of India. The movement originated with E. R. Williams, the manager of the grain business of the firm of E. C. Hodges & Co. The firm has issued a circular, asking why it would not be possible for Boston to start a movement which will give practical aid to the starving Indians.

There is now an immense supply of grain on hand in this country, and it can be bought in the West for 10 cents a bushel. If the movement were started, there is no doubt that many producers would be willing to give grain, and that the railroads and steamship lines would also co-operate in forwarding it. It is estimated that a relief fund of $14,000 ought to be obtained here, and even with no help from other parts of the country this would keep 200,000 persons from starvation.

LUNG TROUBLES IN CHICAGO.

They Promise to Become Epidemic Unless Cold Weather Appears.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Since the first day of the present month pneumonia and other pulmonary troubles have been increasing in Chicago, and physicians say that unless colder and drier weather sets in soon, pneumonia may become epidemic. In December, 1895, there were 147 deaths due to that disease. Thus far in January it has claimed 167 victims in this city. One-third of all the deaths that have occurred this year are due to maladies caused almost directly by the present humidity. During the week beginning Jan. 2, the Health Department table shows deaths from lung troubles as follows: Pneumonia, 79; bronchitis, 41; consumption, 44. During the week ending Jan. 16, deaths were as follows: Pneumonia, 50; bronchitis, 35; consumption, 42.

The highest humidity during the month was registered in the week ending Jan. 9, when it rose to 94 per cent., and showed an average of 81 per cent.

ACHICAGO "BOODLE" SCANDAL

Aldermen Said to Have Taken Money for a Franchise.

A RAILROAD IN THE CASE.

The Englewood and Chicago Electric Road Said to Have Paid One Hundred Thousand Dollars to Influence Local Legislation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—An item of $100,000 on the books of the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway Company charged to "miscellaneous" may lead to sensational developments and cause certain Chicago Aldermen more or less uneasiness, if it does not lead to their imprisonment.

The road was placed in the hands of George Herbert Condit as receiver yesterday by Judge Showalter, and it is now stated that the company's books will be the subject of an immediate investigation. It is charged that the $100,000 was used for no other purpose than to buy Aldermanic votes in order to secure a franchise for the road.

At the hearing before Judge Showalter there were present Levy Mayer, counsel for the bondholders' committee; Messrs. Wilson, Moore, and McIlvaine, solicitors for the complainant; Stephen D. Bayer and Messrs. Olds and Griffin, solicitors for the defendant company. Mr. Mayer, on behalf of the bondholders, made the application for a receiver, and told the Court that his clients had invested nearly $1,000,000 in the road, which would be ready for operation within sixty or ninety days.

After hearing the different attorneys the Court granted the application and appointed the General Manager of the company, George Herbert Condit, as receiver, under bond of $50,000. The bond was immediately given and the receiver at once proceeded to take possession, and is now in charge of the road. The railway is to be operated upon what is known as the storage battery plan, with neither overhead nor underground trolleys. The Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, or those interested in it, formed a syndicate, which, about a year ago, purchased the road in its then incomplete condition. At the time of the purchase there was less than a mile and a half of track laid.

It is behind the receivership that comes the still more interesting story. While William V. Jacobs was the President and in control of the Calumet Electric Railway, the ownership of $3,000,000 of the bonds of which led to the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois, he promoted the Englewood and Chicago Company, which has a franchise for a road from Chicago to Englewood, from Englewood to Morgan Park, and from Morgan Park to Blue Island. The authorized capital of the Englewood and Chicago Company is $2,500,000, and the authorized issue of bonds the same amount. It is said that in 1893 an item of $100,000 of the funds of that company was charged upon its books to the "miscellaneous" item. The entry throws no light upon the purpose to which the money was to be devoted.

It is also said that Mr. Jacobs, seeing control of the Calumet slipping from him, devised the idea of completing the Englewood and Chicago, and, in fact, made with it on behalf of the Calumet a running contract covering a part of the Calumet's road.

It is also rumored, upon good authority, that the ordinances which were procured from the City Council of Chicago for the Englewood and Chicago came high, and that the $100,000 referred to, if the tale of its application were fully told, would appear to have found its way into the hands of certain Aldermen as the cost of the franchise. The investigation of the books of this road may still further lead to an insight into the methods used in promoting and financiering the Calumet Electric.

SOUTHERN IRON NEEDS NO DUTY

Alabama Product Underselling English Iron in England.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 20.—The absence of Southern iron operators at the tariff hearings of the Ways and Means Committee, at Washington, would appear to be due to indifference to a tariff on iron. This idea is borne out by Mr. Haas, President of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, which is one of the largest iron producers and shippers of export iron in the South. In an interview on the subject to-day Mr. Haas said:

"Alabama iron needs no duty at all. It is underselling English iron in the latter's own country and is laid down in New York, freight paid, at the price asked for English iron, plus the duty, at the English furnaces and much cheaper than English iron with the freight added. If the Sloss Company takes any action at all it will be to ask for a reduction or total abolition of the duty on iron.

"Remove the duty altogether, and Southern iron can take care of itself the world over. We have established a solid export trade, the proportions of which are hampered only by the lack of ship room."

Congressman T. H. Aldrich, a Republican and protectionist, who represents the Birmingham District, said to-day: "I didn't go to the tariff hearings, although requested to do so, because I think the present duty on iron ample to protect the Southern manufacturers."

This time two years ago Southern iron men were asking for a large duty on iron. The radical change in sentiment has been created, it is believed, by the wonderful development of the Southern export trade. Not a week goes by but connections with new iron centres in the Old World are made, and the actual orders received attest the fact.

Republican Shop Clubs.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The Republicans of Ohio have begun the work of organizing labor for political purposes. "The Executive Council of Republican Shop Clubs" was incorporated to-day to promote the welfare of the wage earners; to provide adequate protection against pauper labor; to improve the moral and social condition of its members; to promulgate the doctrines of true Republicanism; to exercise authority delegated to it by subordinate clubs, and to organize clubs. The headquarters will be at Cleveland. John F. McVean, Milan Gallegher, J. H. Archer, William Craston, William Hanna, and Jesse C. Pluemmer are named as incorporators.

Dr. Hall at His Son's Bedside.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York, father of the Rev. Thomas C. Hall of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who is dangerously sick of ptomaine poisoning, arrived to-day. Dr. R. R. Campbell, one of the Rev. Thomas C. Hall's physicians, said this afternoon that his patient is not yet out of danger.

ATTEMPT TO OUST PINGREE.

Detroit's Council Thinks the Office of Mayor Is Vacant.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—A petition was presented to the City Council last night calling upon President Richert to order a special election to fill the office of Mayor, which the document declares has become legally vacant since Mayor Pingree assumed the office of Governor.

Although there is admittedly a constitutional question as to whether one may properly hold the offices of Governor and Mayor, there has hitherto been no apparent disposition to force a settlement of it.

NEW JERSEY MISER DEAD.

George Fuchs Leaves an Estate Estimated worth $150,000.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—George Fuchs, a wealthy German who lived in an old tumble-down shanty near Germania, three miles from this city, died today. He had been suffering from pneumonia, but had refused to see a doctor, because, as he said, the doctor would charge for his calls. This morning Fuchs started to walk from his home to this place. About 10 o'clock he was found unconscious on the road. He was taken back to his home and a doctor summoned. The sick man died within a short time.

Fuchs was a miser. He owned about 500 acres of land near here and only recently received a legacy of 150,000 marks from Germany. When his house was searched this afternoon $1,500 in cash and many valuable papers were found. His estate is estimated to be worth at least $150,000. He has relatives in Germany, but none in this country. He was seventy-two years old.

WARRANT FOR A BANK OFFICER

President McKnight Cannot Be Found in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of President J. M. McKnight of the German National Bank, which was closed Monday by order of the Controller of the Currency. The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Speed, upon information lodged by Bank Examiner Escott, and the general charge is violation of the National banking law. The specific charge is not stated in the warrant.

McKnight has disappeared. He was not at the bank nor at his home to-day, and the town is being scoured by Marshal Blackburn's men. There are rumors of corrupt practices upon the part of McKnight, but Examiner Escott is unwilling to make any statement at this time, owing to the slight progress made in the matter of the investigation.

It is regarded as certain that an assessment upon the stockholders will be necessary.

THREAT TO BURN A TOWN.

Kentucky Negroes Plot Revenge for an Attack on Their Pastor.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 20.—Intense excitement exists at Dycusburg, thirty miles below here, on the Cumberland River, over a threat to burn the town to-night. There is no telegraph station at Dycusburg, and no boat until to-morrow.

The Rev. Mr. Fox, pastor of the colored Baptist Church, is at the bottom of the excitement. Saturday night a mob of fifty masked men went to his house for the purpose of handling him roughly, but he escaped, though pursued and fired upon. Preacher Fox was accused of paying too much attention to the women of his congregation, and is said to have been the cause of breaking up several families. Fox is married.

A large number of the church people have taken the side of Fox, and, it is said, have threatened to burn the town in retaliation for the attack by the mob. That this threat is not regarded as idle is shown by the action of the Trustees to-day in organizing a guard to patrol and protect the town.

The citizens who warned Fox to leave town say they only did so after making sure that he was an undesirable citizen, to say nothing of his desirability as a spiritual adviser.

Gulf Defense and Improvement.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 20.—The Atlantic and Gulf States Harbor Defense and Improvement Convention met to-day in the Tampa Bay Hotel Casino, with 250 delegates present, representing twenty-two States. J. H. Fessenden, President of the Tampa Board of Trade, called the convention to order and served as temporary Chairman. Gen. J. M. Schofield was elected permanent Chairman. The convention will be in session four days.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain or snow, probably clearing by evening.

The barometer has fallen rapidly from the lake region southward to Florida and in the regions north of Montana. It has risen from Dakota and Minnesota southward to the west Gulf coast. It continues highest to the east of New England, is lowest north of Montana, and a depression of considerable energy is central over Ohio, moving to the northeast. It is warmer in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, on the South Atlantic coast, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It is slightly colder in the Gulf States and the Missouri Valley. Rain has prevailed in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley and snow from New England westward over the lake region. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair in the Gulf States; it will clear in the Lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and South Atlantic States. The temperature will rise in New England and the Southwest. It will be slightly colder on the South Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	28	12	15
6 A. M.	28	12	17
9 A. M.	28	16	18
12 M.	28	20	26
4 P. M.	32	31	33
6 P. M.	31	31	32
9 P. M.	29	34	35
12 P. M.	29	36	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	26¾
Weather Bureau	23
Corresponding date 1896	29
Corresponding date for last 20 years	30

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

Secretary Olney Urges Its Immediate Ratification.

BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Olney Gets the Impression that Opposition to the Treaty Has Been Overestimated—The President Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning listened to Secretary Olney for more than one hour. The Secretary, who drew the general treaty of arbitration between this Government and Great Britain, made an elaborate argument in favor of the ratification of the treaty as sent to the Senate. Much of the talk about the committee table was of an interlocutory character, and several Senators, notably Messrs. Morgan and Davis, asked numerous questions of the Secretary, intended to gather from that official his idea of the scope of the treaty.

Mr. Olney Examined.

Mr. Olney was questioned closely as to the general scope of the treaty, and stated that it did not include the arbitration of the Monroe doctrine and was so understood by this Government and Great Britain. The matters in dispute that would come under the provisions of the convention were such as might grow out of treaty rights or under international law.

In elaborating his statement that the Monroe doctrine would not come within the terms of the general treaty of arbitration, Mr. Olney told the committee that it was well understood by the negotiations of the convention that all questions relating to the foreign policy of either Government were not intended to be included in the terms of the treaty. It is understood, however, that when pressed on the subject of the Nicaraguan Canal, Mr. Olney said that if Great Britain sought to make an issue on that subject, growing out of the terms of the existing Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it would probably come within this general treaty, under the clause which provides for the settlement of disputes between the two Governments arising "under treaties or otherwise."

Want the Monroe Doctrine Referred To.

The suggestion was made that a clause be put in the treaty relative to the elimination of the Monroe doctrine so there could be no dispute on that question in the future. It was also contended that the Isthmus Canal should be reserved in like manner.

In reply to the criticism of the selection of the King of Sweden and Norway as the umpire, Mr. Olney said that Article X fully provided against any possible miscarriage of justice, in that it enabled either party to select another umpire either for all cases to arise under the treaty or any particular case. Everything that could be done to make the court absolutely impartial and its finding just had been accomplished.

This Country Well Protected.

Mr. Olney insisted that there was no ground for the fear that the Monroe doctrine would be attacked. It had not been mentioned in the treaty, for to do so would have been impolitic and dangerous. The provisions of Article VI relative to the method of procedure in territorial claims gave assurance that all the rights of this country in any dispute would be carefully guarded.

That article stipulated that any award to be final must be made by a vote of not less than five to one in a court consisting of three American jurists and three English. It could not be conceived, said Mr. Olney, that two Americans would join the English side of the court on any question unless they were warranted in so doing by the facts and the presentation of the case before the court.

A five-to-one award, Mr. Olney said, guaranteed absolute fairness and justice, and disarmed all the criticism that had been directed against the convention.

Mr. Olney came away from the committee with the opinion that the opposition to the arbitration treaty had been overestimated. The reception accorded to him was respectful. The questions asked were those of seekers after light; nothing suggested obstinate resistance, although many inquiries would have justified the opinion that the members of the committee were not intimate with the provisions of the treaty.

Some Doubtful Senators.

With a committee made up otherwise than as the Committee on Foreign Relations is made up, and even with that committee at any other time, the expectations of a favorable report and ultimate approval would be justified. But the bearing of the committee hardly can be considered a true indication of the purpose of a majority of its members. Sherman is now "in doubt," as many other Republicans, who favor the principle of arbitration have been since the return of Senator Sherman from his visit to Canton.

Frye, Davis, Cameron, Cullom, Lodge, are all in doubt. Mr. Lodge would cheerfully vote for the treaty if amended to suit him, but to amend the treaty would jeopardize its chances at this session. Morgan, Turpie, Daniel, and Mills are against the convention. Gray is believed to be for it. If he is, he is the only member of the committee who is for the treaty without qualification.

The President's Opinion.

The President, who has a habit of reaching conclusions in his own why, is confident the treaty is gaining strength in the Senate, and believes the fears and misunderstanding of the Senate will disappear, and the treaty will be approved, notwithstanding some circumstances generally regarded as unfavorable.

He does not conceive it possible that the Senate will refuse to approve a treaty which commends itself to the people of Great Britain and the United States, and is inclined to discredit the reports that the Senate will delay unduly favorable action.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters Relating to the Treaty Sent to the Senate by Mr. Olney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In his confidential message to the Senate transmitting the correspondence in connection with the general treaty of arbitration, Secretary Olney sends but four notes, and he says that this is "all the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the general tre

be authoritatively stated that there is no need for Mr. Olney's solicitude in this respect. Every one of the four notes transmitted to the Senate has been given to the public in these dispatches at least in substance.

The first of the quartet is Lord Salisbury's note to Sir Julian Pauncefote of March 5, 1896, in which, in connection with the Venezuelan question, he reopens the subject of a general treaty of arbitration and submits six heads for a treaty.

Then follows Mr. Olney's note of April 11, 1896, in which he rejects Articles IV. and V of the proposed treaty, and substitutes a new Article IV., which in its essential points agrees with that article in the treaty before the Senate.

On May 18, Lord Salisbury, replying to Sir Julian, says, after some reference to Venezuela and other questions that might be brought under a general treaty of arbitration: "In this view I am glad to observe that I am at one with Mr. Olney, because I hold that in discussing the safeguard by which a general system of arbitration should be sanctioned, it is important to bear in mind that any system adopted between our two nations ought to be such as can in principle be applied if necessary to their relations with other civilized countries."

The Claims Article.

Touching upon that article of the treaty with respect to the mode of dealing with territorial claims, it was apparent in this note that the two Governments were still apart. Mr. Olney insisted that every claim to territory against another should go, as of right, before a tribunal of arbitration, save in certain cases solemnly declared by the legislature of either country to involve the "national honor or integrity," and that such dispute shall be finally and irrevocably decided without reservation of any further power on either party to interfere. Lord Salisbury said in his reply to this position: "Her Majesty's Government is not prepared for this complete surrender of their freedom of action until further experience has been acquired."

Lord Salisbury adds that it appears under the circumstances that "it will be wiser, until our experience in international arbitration is greater, for nations to retain in their own hands some control over the ultimate results of any claim that may be advanced against their territorial rights."

The concluding note in this correspondence is that of Mr. Olney, under date of June 22, to Sir Julian Pauncefote. In this note Mr. Olney pointedly calls attention to the difference between the proposals of the two Governments. "Under the British proposal," he writes, "the parties enter into an arbitration and determine afterward, when they see the result, whether they will be bound or not. Under the proposals of the United States the parties enter into an arbitration, having determined beforehand that they will be bound. The latter is a genuine arbitration; the former is a mere imitation, which may have its uses, but, like all other imitations, cannot compare in value with the real article." In conclusion, Mr. Olney says: "It is respectfully submitted that a proceeding of that sort [such as Lord Salisbury suggested] must have a tendency to bring all arbitration into contempt; that each party to a dispute should decide to abide by an award before entering into arbitration, or should decide not to enter into it at all; but, once entering into it, should be irrevocably bound."

Lord Salisbury on Claims.

In discussing the question of territorial claims, Lord Salisbury says:

"There are essential differences between individual and real rights to land, which make it almost impossible to apply the well-known laws of real property to a territorial dispute. Whatever the primary origin of his rights, the real owner, like the individual owner, relies usually on effective control by himself, or through his predecessor in title, for a sufficient length of time. But in the case of a nation, what is a sufficient length of time, and in what does effective control consist? In the case of a private individual the interval adequate to make a valid title is defined by positive law. There is no enactment or usage or accepted doctrine which lays down the length of time required for international prescription; and no full definition of the degree of control which will confer territorial property on a nation has been attempted. It certainly does not depend solely on occupation, or the exercise of any clearly defined acts. All the great nations, in both hemispheres, claim, and are prepared to defend their rights to vast tracts of territory which they have in no sense occupied, and often have not fully explored. The modern doctrine of 'Hinterland,' with its inevitable contradictions, indicates the unformed and unstable condition of international law, as applied to territorial claims, resting on constructive occupation or control.

"These conditions add to the uncertainty to any general plan of arbitration in territorial disputes."

To Celebrate the Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A meeting was held in Birmingham to-day to perfect arrangements for a suitable celebration of the signing of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Among the speakers was Mr. G. F. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham, who said that the treaty would undoubtedly be ratified by the United States Senate, and that the people of both countries in the meantime must be patient. Mr. Parker said that he had recently made a tour of thirteen of the American States, and had not in the course of his travels seen a single trace of anti-British feeling.

Failures in the West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The Golden Rule Bazaar, owned by Davis Brothers, has gone into liquidation. The liabilities are $250,000 and the assets $100,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20.—The Century Piano Company made an assignment this afternoon. The statement of assets and liabilities is not given, but it is said the liabilities are heavy. A representative of the firm stated that poor business since the election caused the failure.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The Dodson-Hills Manufacturing Company, pickles and sauces, filed a chattel deed of trust covering all its property in St. Louis and elsewhere this afternoon to secure the Franklin Bank and 193 other creditors in amounts aggregating $86,536.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Argument was made to-day in the United States Court on a motion for a new trial for Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the assembly rooms of the Merchants' Exchange for the purpose of voicing a general request to Congress to further the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

POMONA, Cal., Jan. 20.—Henry Gray, who recently went to Mazatlan, Mexico, to visit his brother, Joseph Gray, a gold miner of Arizona, writes that his brother has been murdered by Mexicans in the mountains, forty-seven miles from Mazatlan.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 20.—The miners by formal ballot last night refused to accept the proposition submitted to them by the operators, and negotiations for a settlement of the strike, which has been going on for months, will be suspended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Cleveland to-day designated Charles W. Dabney, Jr., as Chairman of the Government Board of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. Mr. Dabney is the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and was Chairman of the Government Board at the Atlanta Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Treasury Department has decided that charges of inattention to duties and neglect in the examination of Chinese immigrants preferred by Chinese Inspector J. Thomas Scharf against Nelson W. Porter, Deputy Collector of Customs at Malone, N. Y., have not been sustained.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—R. Bruce Hutchinson, a young merchant of Juniata, this county, was convicted in court to-day of soliciting men to hurt the store building of his business competitors. The evidence established that Hutchinson had offered four persons $100 as an inducement to perpetrate the crime.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—J. Worthington Luckett of Galveston, Texas, a junior student at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, died this morning from an overdose of morphine. It is not known whether he took the morphine with suicidal intent or by mistake. He was a brother of Dr. W. Hugh Luckett of New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Miss Edith Wilber, daughter of Representative and Mrs. David F. Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y., was taken to-day from the custody of her mother, and, by a decision of Judge Cox, in the Circuit Court, awarded to her father, who is the defendant in an action for maintenance brought recently by his wife.

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET

Two Hundred Members and Guests Attend the Annual Function.

HENRY WATTERSON'S SPEECH.

We Were Once a Nation of Individuals, Now of Institutions—The Danger of Statesmen Who Hold Themselves Cheap.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation gave its twenty-fourth annual dinner last night at the Waldorf. The big banquet hall was decorated with smilax, palms, and pink roses, and 200 members and guests shared the hospitality of the association.

In the absence of the President, Darwin R. James, detained at Washington to attend a meeting of the Indian Commission, Vice President W. H. Parsons acted as Chairman and toastmaster. At his table sat Henry Watterson, Timothy L. Woodruff, James T. Kilbreth, George W. Aldridge, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Charles S. Fairchild, Isidor Straus, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Postmaster Dayton, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Conrad N. Jordan, and J. Edward Simmons.

There were two empty seats at the table. Mayor Strong, who had promised the Committee of Arrangements that he would be present if he had to come on crutches, was prostrated by an extra severe attack of gout, and was unable to face the snowstorm, and Senator John M. Thurston, who was on the programme to respond to the toast "The West," sent a letter regretting that business, the nature of which he was "not at liberty to divulge," prevented him from fulfilling his promise to attend the gathering.

Among those present were Gen. E. C. O'Brien, R. E. A. Dove, E. G. Goshorn, Ericsson F. Bushnell, George West, J. W. Vrooman, J. P. Benjamin, C. C. Shayne, R. M. Walters, Thomas F. Main, W. H. Jones, the Rev. D. P. O'Flynn, L. J. Callanan, Samuel McMillan, Dr. H. D. Louis, S. W. Fairchild, W. S. Mersereau, W. D. Searles, T. F. Swayze, A. G. Ropes, W. E. Clark, William Brookfield, W. R. Tucker, James Talcott, G. Waldo Smith, John T. Washburn, W. F. McConnell, Silas M. Giddings, Irving R. Fisher, E. S. A. De Lima, Simon Sterne, W. H. Webb, J. Harsen Rhoades, Simeon Ford, Frank Tilford, F. B. Thurber, G. C. Boldt, J. H. Breslin, Robert Dunlap, H. H. Brockway, Robert Adrian, William Rowland, W. L. Giullandrau, H. A. Browne, Sheppard Knapp, Frederic Storm, Henry C. Valentine.

Mr. Parsons's Address.

Before introducing the speakers, the Chairman welcomed the members of the Board and their guests, and called attention to the success of the movement inaugurated by the Board of Trade and Transportation to defeat the Forestry Constitutional amendment. The past year, he said, had been a disastrous one to the mercantile interests of the country. An exciting Presidential contest had been experienced, but thanks to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, the country had been saved from a repudiation of its honest obligations. He declared that the country now entered upon an era of prosperity such as it had seldom before witnessed. It was unreasonable, however, to expect a Nation just emerging from a business depression that had lasted for years to become immediately prosperous.

"Three existing conditions," Mr. Parsons said in conclusion, "must undergo a change before confidence will be fully restored. The first is that the income of the Government should be sufficient to meet its expenses. The second is that there should be sound financial legislation, as the present currency system is not adapted to the needs of the country. The third is that we should have peace with England. The arbitration treaty may not be everything that is desired, but it is better than no treaty at all."

As Mr. Parsons resumed his seat, Francis B. Thurber, from his place at Table C, called for a rising vote in support of the treaty of arbitration. Apparently everybody voted in the affirmative, and the Chairman declined to call for the nays.

"When Uncle Sam Was Young."

The toast "When Uncle Sam Was Young" was responded to by Henry Watterson.

"When our delightful Uncle Sam was young," he said, "which is not to imply that he is yet too old to whip his weight in wildcats, nobody thought about arbitration, or preconceived the coming of the great Secretary of State; the Bank of the United States was located in Philadelphia; there was no such thing as a trust or syndicate in all the land; and the bloated bondholder himself was a baby. One could then walk the whole length of Broadway without having his pocket picked or his virtue assailed. The foundation of the American type of manhood was then laid—the greatest of all possessions.

"If we can hold to this manhood we are safe; and, while no one can exceed me in admiration for the Secretary's latest and greatest diplomatic achievement, I am not so sure that it will eliminate war. I am myself a man of peace. I had my fill of war when I was young enough to enjoy it. If, by grace of God, and permission of Mr. Olney, we may have another experience of that kind, I want to go into the Quartermaster's Department, or be connected with the commissariat. But, if we are not to have any more battles—if we are to go on piling up riches—if, instead of shouting with exultation, behold our

'Young barbarians all at play,'

we are to felicitate ourselves in their accomplishments as gentlemen of leisure and pleasure—as amateur athletes and professional dinner-givers—where shall we look for our boasted manhood, and what will become of our surplus population?

"Forgive the seeming levity. I do not mean to be flippant, or to deal lightly with serious things. My carbine is not loaded. It is merely an old flint-lock. If I cling with a kind of affectionate tenacity to that which was rude in nature and crude in art, and is somewhat out of touch with the refinements of modern life, I do not fail to mark the progress of events. There are dangers and dangers; and those that menaced the Republic, when its titular saint was young, are not those that menace it now. We were a Nation of individuals. We are a Nation of institutions. The lion across our path was the institution of African slavery. We survived it. The wolf at our door is the institution of professional anarchy. We shall survive that, too. We have had our new birth of freedom; but, before we can come out of the fiery ordeal a perfect Nation, we must have a new birth of morals.

If Statesmen Come Cheap.

"It is for you, gentlemen, to set the pace. If the intellect and the aspiration of the country insist upon placing the amassing of riches above all other considerations, leaving the administration of the public business in the hands of characterless incompetent men—who, though ill paid are overpaid—you need not be surprised if the dregs of society should begin to say "since statesmen come so cheap, why not we?' If the wealth of the country contents itself with buying immunity from its share of responsibility in public affairs, relegating its political interests to mere attorneys in and out of Congress, where shall it look for security, when—having destroyed the popular conscience and broken down in the popular mind the partition separating right from wrong—agrarianism rises in its might, and in turn, tempting your attorneys with still greater bribes, demands its share of the pillage?

"The ostentatious display of wealth, which no law can reach, tends greatly to augment both the discontent and the communistic theories in which it is laid. The ready access to legislation held by the rich and strong, and their constant and flagrant use of this, serve as fuel to the flame of moral perversity. Of the better elements of society are so careless of moral obligations and public appearances, why should we wonder that the worse elements—the morally lame, halt, and blind among us—should claim that what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander, and that, having organized a raid of their own upon the National Capitol, they should be justly indignant at being both warned and forced to 'keep off the grass'?

National Development Progressing.

"I believe that we are upon the ascending not the descending scale of National development. But it requires no seer to predict that, if you do not set and keep your house in order—if the custodians of the Nation's accretions not only of wealth but of culture, and these molders of public opinion, whose position gives them so great an authority, do not take from the long-haired demagogue every illustration of his claim to class distinction—if they do not stop making money long enough to consider as wise economists just systems of taxation; if they go on hugging, along with their riches, the delusion that, when the danger line is reached, they can buy the election—it is only a question of time when the organized hordes of disorder will sweep over the conservative barriers that now restrain them, and we shall see done by the mob—perhaps at the ultimate cost of free institutions—what had been better done if committed in time to the hands of statesmen.

"We may not be able to bring back the intense individuality of Uncle Sam's early days; but we can inculcate individual character and personal accountability. Ours is to protect the rights of property—not less sacred in the form of aggregations of capital than in that of private ownership—and, to do this effectively, we must not leave the prosecution and punishment of dishonest and unlawful combinations to the indiscriminate outcry of irresponsible agitation, but ourselves lead such movements toward redress and reform as the public interest and credit may require."

Gen. Buckner, responding to the toast, "Patriotism, Country and Party," said patriotism led to the elimination of party in the devotion to country.

Trade and the Greater New York.

The prospective benefits to trade and transportation incident to the creation of the Greater New York was the text of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's short address. He said that on account of the superior natural advantages of New York, the city had within a century absorbed one-half the commerce of the United States. While this great commercial progress was going on there had been maintained five independent county and three independent municipal governments. That condition of affairs had prevented the unity of effort and concentration of system so necessary to success. An unfortunate dissipation of interests had kept public spirit in these municipalities at a low ebb.

Mr. Woodruff attributed the failure to carry out needed improvements to the lack of singleness of purpose on the part of the different municipalities. "In the forecast of the future," he said in conclusion, "we can see a continuous route of transportation from the Jersey side, encircling Staten Island, around Brooklyn's water front, over the new East River Bridge and across Manhattan Island, back again to Jersey by the railroad bridge, which will span the Hudson. We shall then have a single-fare system, with a lessening of the evils of overcrowding."

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton responded to the toast, "The Postal Service." He stated his belief that the elimination of politics from the postal system would turn into a surplus the $10,000,000 deficit which the Post Office had yearly. "The time is ripe," he said, "for a modern Rowland Hill to unwind the cords of red tape and free that mighty adjunct of trade and commerce from the petty, stilted, useless, and annoying hindrances to its progress." Why, he asked, should not the Postmasters of great cities be intrusted with the management of their offices? "Every detail is now controlled at Washington, and the Postmaster at New York is a mere overseer under orders, the subordinate of bureau clerks, who know little or nothing of this city."

In conclusion, Mr. Dayton gave statistics of the number of pieces of mail handled during the year, and said that Mr. Cleveland's revised civil service rules would survive the attacks of political foes.

In response to the toast, "Immigration," the Rev. Mr. Peters said: "Is it not to be regretted in times like these, when thousands of our own people are out of employ, this wholesale immigration is allowed to go on? I have one sure cure for our hard times; suspend all immigration until the men already here have found something to do. European labor admitted into the American market duty free means to degrade the American workman on a level with the pauper laborers of Europe. Scarcity of hands make higher wages.

"I believe in protecting the American capitalists by putting a reasonable tariff on the products of European labor, but I want fair play for the American workman. When the owners of our factories get protection for their industries, in order that they may pay high wages to American workmen, it does not seem fair and honest to bring in foreigners who cannot speak a word of our language nor understand a thing about our institutions, and employ them at starvation wages in the protected industries. The only way to protect the American laborer in his wages, his living, and his dignity is by putting a heavy per capita tax on the European laborer."

GAS FOR THE ELEVATED CARS.

All Protests to the Erection of a Supply Plant Withdrawn.

A meeting was held last night at Earle Cliff, on Washington Heights, the residence of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, to protest against the erection of a gas plant on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad property at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue. Gen. Earle presided. About twenty property owners of the vicinity were present.

Robert M. Dixon and Ernest F. Slocum of the gas company explained that the plant they wished to erect is to light the elevated railroad cars by the Pintsch system. It will be 30 by 60 feet, without a chimney. They said they were willing to guarantee there would be no offensive odors from the plant.

Ex-Gov. Flower and Gen. Austin Lathrop wrote to the meeting that they are interested in the gas company and hoped that no objections would be made to the erection of the plant. After the letters were read the protestants decided to withdraw their protest and to permit the company to go ahead with the work.

The meeting then passed a resolution condemning the action of Mrs. Crist, who keeps a roadhouse at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, who a week ago obtained an order from the Supreme Court restraining the extension of the Third Avenue cable road. The resolution set forth that 500 men are out of work owing to the stand Mrs. Crist has taken, and that many property owners are put to serious inconvenience. A second resolution thanked the cable company for its attempt to furnish transportation for the district, and pledged those interested to support it.

Mrs. Crist, it was said, is the only property owner on the line of the proposed extension who objects to it. The company purposed running its cars to the city limits.

A RAILROAD FORGER CAUGHT.

He Has Victimized Many of the Leading Companies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—For several years railroad corporations from Maine to California have been victimized and steadily plundered by an audacious forger of orders for free transportation. The forger employed genuine letter heads, stamps, and seals of many leading railroad companies. His field of operations was as broad as the country, his aliases were as numerous as his victims. He secured hundreds of railroad tickets, and immediately disposed of them to scalpers and others. His dishonest earnings must have aggregated thousands of dollars.

For the past year detectives have been on his trail, and to-day he was arrested in the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, where he was attempting to obtain tickets on letters to which the names of four business firms of this city were forged. The prisoner gave his name as Charles McKenna, and claims to hail from Colorado. He will be examined in Police Court to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.]

—11:45 P. M.—888 Broadway; Brooks Brothers, clothiers; $500.

—11:50 P. M.—1,911 Second Avenue; Herman Levy; tenement; trifling.

—1:25 A. M.—483 Seventh Avenue; vacant rooms; $10.

—4 A. M.—68 John Street; new building; $200.

—4:45 A. M.—Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot East Twenty-sixth Street; $20,000.

—7:30 A. M.—51 Avenue A; J. Muschowitz & Co.; picture frames; $2,000.

—8:25 A. M.—528 Pearl Street; Joseph Caras; dwelling; slight.

—3 P. M.—104 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; A. F. Foley; damage trifling.

—6:30 P. M.—269 Grand Street; Hannigan & Bouillon, dry goods, damage, $25,000.

—7 P. M.—306 West Twentieth Street; a fence, owner unknown; damage slight.

—8:30 P. M.—156 West Forty-ninth Street; Mary M. Anable; damage, $25.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Thomas C. Platt Chosen at Albany—Four Votes for George—Results in Other States.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Senate and Assembly met in joint session in the Assembly Chamber at noon and elected Thomas C. Platt of Owego, Tioga County, United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill, and Chester S. Lord of New York City Regent of the University.

Mr. Platt received 147 votes, Mr. Hill 42, and Henry George 4.

During the Senate session, previous to the joint session, Senator McNulty announced that if he had been present yesterday he would have cast his vote for Andrew McLean of Brooklyn. Senator Grant announced that he would have voted for Thomas C. Platt.

It happened that to-day is the anniversary of the election of several United States Senators heretofore. Reuben E. Fenton was chosen to succeed Edwin D. Morgan twenty-eight years ago to-day, and sixteen years ago to-day Thomas C. Platt was chosen to succeed Reuben E. Fenton. William M. Evarts was elected twelve years ago to-day to succeed Elbridge G. Lapham, and Frank Hiscock was elected ten years ago to-day to succeed Warner Miller.

One man, and only one, of the 151 Republicans entitled to sit in to-day's joint session, participated in the function sixteen years ago, when Mr. Platt was first elected. That one was John Raines of Canandaigua. He was an Assemblyman then, and was one of the original Platt men in that campaign.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Republicans Mean to Seat Du Pont in Place of Kenney, if Possible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A part of the last six weeks of the present session of the Senate may be used by the silver men in seating, or, at least, attempting to seat, the silver Democrat just elected to the Senate from Delaware. The circumstances are favorable for the attempt, but a determination on the part of the Republicans to delay action may postpone a vote until after March 4, when the Republicans will be better prepared to cope with their silver adversaries.

Col. Du Pont, who claimed a seat in the Senate, and who presented his reasons for asking to be seated, failed to secure the support of a majority of the Senate upon a vote on his case May 15 last. The vote was 31 to 30 on the motion to declare Mr. Du Pont not elected.

Among those who voted that Du Pont was not entitled to be a Senator were Caffery, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Lindsay, Mitchell of Wisconsin, and Vilas. Seven of these now are, as they then were, gold Democrats. Kenney will come here as a silver Democrat appealing to silver Democrats and some of the silver men are anxious to have Kenney seated at once.

It is possible, if the chance should arise to protect or help a silver man, some of the Senators who voted against Du Pont because he was a Republican might vote for him now, while of the number who voted for him on May 15 because he was a soundmoney man, several, for the sake of silver, would reverse their votes. Caffery, Gray, Hill, Lindsay, Mitchell, and Vilas might be considered gold men and Du Pont men, to keep a silver man out; but, on the other hand, it is highly probable that Gorman and Gibson would vote the other way, and that such silver men as Brown, Cameron, Cannon, Dubois, Mantle, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, and Teller, who voted for Du Pont in May, would vote against him now, and for Kenney.

The odds on a rearrangement of the existing Senate would be against Du Pont. It is the silver programme to have Kenney here as soon as possible and to urge a vote at once before the close of the session.

The Republicans will strive for delay, hoping to be able to secure better conditions for Du Pont at a later season of the year.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—Richard R. Kenny's certificate of election as United States Senator was signed by the Speakers and Clerks of the Legislature and by Gov. Tunnell this afternoon. Mr. Kenny will go to Washington in the morning and present his claims for the seat now claimed by Mr. Du Pont.

ADDICKS ELECTED SENATOR.

Choice of the "Rump" General Assembly of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—The Addicks, or "rump," General Assembly held two sessions to-day, at the first of which Mr. Addicks was declared elected United States Senator. Late this afternoon the body adjourned sine die, after having listened to the reading of a long manifesto, which was adopted, reviewing the political situation in the State. An appeal is made to Congress to see that the Constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government for each State is made a fact. In conclusion, the manifesto declares:

"The last general election in this State was fraudulently determined by the State Boards of Canvass, and men claiming seats in both houses of Congress bear credentials made invalid by fraud, and in behalf of the people of the State we petition for a recount under the direction and supervision of a commission appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of the votes cast at the last general election in Delaware."

PRITCHARD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican Senators in Washington Rejoice over His Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 20.—The vote for Senator on joint ballot to-day resulted: Pritchard, (Rep.,) 88; Thompson, (Pop.,) 43; Doughton, (Dem.,) 33. Pritchard's majority of the vote cast, 12. Majority of the entire membership of the Legislature, 3.

The following statement was to-day issued by Senator Pritchard:

"This victory means that the Middle-of-the-Road Populists are in the saddle. It means that Col. Skinner is not only the leader of the Populist Party in North Carolina, but by his able management of his interest he has demonstrated the fact that he will rank in the future as the leader of the Populist cause. He has observed every pledge that his party made to the Republican Party two years ago, and in so doing he has not required a single pledge from me or any other Republican, and without any sacrifice of the silver cause, because he knows I occupy the same position now I did two years ago."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The election this afternoon of Senator Pritchard by the North Carolina Legislature to succeed himself was an occasion for rejoicing among the Republican Senators this afternoon, who say that much depended upon this contest, and they now assert that the passage of a tariff bill is rendered absolutely certain.

HANNA TO OPEN HIS CAMPAIGN.

Arranges to be at the Ohio Legislative Reunion Friday.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—An informal caucus of the Republican members of the General Assembly is promised for Friday afternoon in connection with the reunion of that body at the Chittenden Hotel.

The management inadvertently has disclosed that Mr. Hanna, in anticipation of a special session called to select a successor to Mr. Sherman, has engaged an elaborate suite of rooms and will do a bit of canvassing in an effort to manufacture sentiment favorable to himself.

Gov. Bushnell has not intimated yet whether he will appoint Mr. Sherman's successor or call a special session of the Legislature to elect him.

Penrose in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—In the joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature to-day, the formal announcement was made of the election of Boies Penrose to succeed J. Donald Cameron as United States Senator. The aggregate vote was: Penrose, (Rep.,) 210; Wanamaker, (Rep.,) 1; Black, (Dem.,) 39.

Fairbanks in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—Both houses of the Indiana Legislature in joint session today took the final vote for Senator. Charles W. Fairbanks (Rep.) received 85 votes; Daniel W. Voorhees, (Dem.,) 58, and Leroy Templeton, (Pop.,) 6. Mr. Fairbanks made a speech.

Dubois's Hard Fight.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 20.—The Populists in the Legislature to-day voted for J. W. Ballentine of Blaine for Senator. He got 28 votes on the first ballot and 26 on the second. Dubois (Rep.) received 26 votes on each ballot. J. C. Rogers (Pop.) got the 13 Democratic votes on the first ballot and George J. Lewis (Pop.) 14 on the second. The Legislature adopted resolutions congratulating the Colorado Legislature on the re-election of Senator Teller.

Still Fighting in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 20.—All attempts to heal the differences between the Bourne and Mitchell Senatorial factions in the Assembly to-day proved fruitless. The House met this evening and adjourned until tomorrow for lack of a quorum. There appears to be no prospect of reconciliation tomorrow, although it is hinted that a backdown on the part of the Mitchell faction is not improbable.

No Choice in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 20.—Three ballots for United States Senator were taken in joint session of the Washington Legislature to-day, with no choice and with but little change from yesterday. Squire did not show his expected strength, securing only 2 votes.

Two Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 20.—Two ballots were taken in joint session to-day, but no election resulted. The vote was: Thacher, 21; Henderson, 17; Rawlins, 16. The four Populist members voted for Lawrence, and the three Republican members for Goodwin.

No Choice in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 20.—At the joint session of the South Dakota Legislature today the vote for United States Senator was: Kyle, 33; Locks, 14; Goodykoontz, 11; Weeks, 3; Kellar, 2; Palmer, 1; Bower, 1; Pickler, (Rep.,) 53. The joint session dissolved to meet at noon to-morrow.

Mason in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—William E. Mason was elected United States Senator in joint session of the Legislature to-day. The vote was: Mason, (Rep.,) 125; Altgeld, (Dem.,) 77.

The joint session unanimously adopted a resolution eulogizing and indorsing Shelby M. Cullom for a Cabinet position.

Jones in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—Both houses of the Legislature met in joint session to-day to officially declare the result of yesterday's balloting for United States Senator, with the following result: James K. Jones, (Dem.,) 114; J. R. Sovereign, (Pop.,) 9; Powell Clayton, (Rep.,) 10.

Teller in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—A joint session of the two houses of the Legislature held at noon to-day elected Henry M. Teller to succeed himself as United States Senator The vote was: Teller, (Rep.,) 92; Judge Allen, (Pop.,) 6.

Platt in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—Both houses of the Legislature in joint convention this noon adopted a resolution unanimously declaring Orville H. Platt (Rep.) of Meriden elected United States Senator.

Gallinger in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20.—The Legislature in joint convention to-day confirmed the election of Jacob H. Gallinger (Rep.) as United States Senator.

Hansbrough in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 20.—H. C. Hansbrough (Rep.) was formally declared elected Senator in joint session of the Legislature to-day.

Vest in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—The Legislature in joint session to-day declared George Graham Vest re-elected as United States Senator.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Alexander G. Bullock of Massachusetts is at the Albemarle.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

—W. H. Emery of Chicago, G. M. Diven of Elmira, and C. M. Fay of Boston are at the Gilsey.

—George W. Aldridge, New York State Superintendent of Public Works, is at the Waldorf.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Manhattan.

—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, is at the Netherland.

—John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and Congressman R. B. Mahany of Buffalo are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Edward M. Teall and F. G. Kammerer of Chicago and N. W. Harkness of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—W. P. Parmelee of Boston, Edgar C. Beall of Cincinnati, and J. O. Emerson of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—Ex-Congressman W. A. Russell and Nathaniel Thayer of Massachusetts and John W. Gates of Chicago are at the Holland.

—B. F. Colby of Boston, Oliver E. White of Albany, and M. F. Ambrose and John P. Breese of Syracuse are at the Grand Union.

—M. V. Stone of Chicago, T. Kirk White of Harrisburg, Charles A. Brackett of Boston, and Thomas W. Lind of Providence are at the Astor.

—George W. Merritt and Francis H. Dewey of Boston, Thomas S. Gay of Philadelphia, and George D. Miller of Albany are at the Murray Hill.

—D. F. Merritt and Miss Merritt of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Spring of Willimantic, Conn.; Dr. and Mrs. L. Pitkin, New York, are at the Brevoort.

—Wallace N. Horton of Albany, F. W. Broderick of Hartford, H. C. Holt of Cleveland, and George M. McLeod of Chicago, are at the Park Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Maude Lemmons, laces; 120 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. G. Haslan, ladies' and infants' wear; 120 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods and laces, cloaks, suits, millinery, and ribbons; 338 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

—Cleland, J. & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Frank, Henry, Natchez, Miss.; Henry Frank, dry goods and notions, 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Goldenberg, Moses, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy; dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

—Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. D. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hoffman House.

—Hovey, C. F. & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. M. Fay; cloaks and suits; 29 Greene Street; Gilsey House.

—Lansburgh, The J., Furniture Company, Washington, D. C.; H. Lansburgh, furniture; Grand Hotel.

—McAdam, Qentin & Co., Utica, N. Y.; I. McAdam, white goods, laces, and furnishing goods, 194 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—O'Keefe, T. J., Providence, R. I., cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

—Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, upholstery goods, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton; silks, velvets, and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Stevens, Charles A. & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, woolens, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard; dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; Perry Slade, white goods, cloaks, and notions; 338 Broadway.

—Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Elfe, Penn.; W. B. Trask, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Warner; woolens; 260 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Finlayson, kid gloves, 81 Grand Street, Hotel Imperial.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. J. Carter, upholstery goods, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wood Manufacturing Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. Wood, overalls and shirts; 338 Broadway.

—Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. A. Needham, notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

PASTOR SCHOPPE MARRIED.

He Is the Clergyman Whose Congregation at First Objected to His Choice of a Wife.

After many trials and some experiences that seldom fall to the lot of a prospective bridegroom, Pastor Herman F. C. H. Schoppe of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Union, N. J., was married last night to Miss Anna M. Heinrichs.

The church was crowded to suffocation, and the doors were besieged by a lot of women anxious to see the ceremony. They stood in the storm, crowding and pushing, until finally a door gave way, and a rush was made for the interior by fifty or more before the door could be secured.

Pastor Schoppe had ministered to his congregation for nearly twenty years, and had remained a bachelor. He had been in the place so long that the congregation began to consider him as part of the church fixtures over which it had absolute control. So when some months ago he announced that he was engaged to a lady in another parish there was a vigorous protest against his action, especially on the part of the women.

The pastor maintained that he had a right to follow the dictates of his own heart, that his marriage was his own affair and not the business of his flock, and if his people did not like it they could get another pastor. Then the deacons met and sided with the pastor and passed resolutions to that effect, and intimated to the women that they had better hold their peace.

Invitations were sent out for the wedding. These were unique, as they were engraved with the likenesses of the bride and bridegoom to be. Three fellow-ministers joined in performing the ceremony. The Rev. G. C. Berkemeler of Mount Vernon first delivered an oration in German as the couple, with six little bridesmaids, stood before the altar. He was followed by the Rev. D. W. Peterson of Middle Village, L. I. He spoke in English and incidentally drew a picture of the trials and vicissitudes of a pastor's wife. The formal service was performed by the Rev. J. C. R. Luehrs of Jersey City Heights.

After the ceremony the relatives and intimate friends enjoyed a banquet in the basement of the church.

SEVENTH REGIMENT M

NATIONAL GUARD AROUSED

OBJECTS TO THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS.

Politics, the Association Says, Should Not Be Regarded in Appointment to High Positions in the Guard.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The meeting of the National Guard Association was full of life. The delegates put themselves on record as condemning political selections of men to wear uniforms in high positions. The members of the Governor's staff came in for a share of criticism, and a pretty severe slap was administered to the deposed Inspector General, McLewee.

Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, offered the following resolution, which was apparently aimed at Gen. McLewee's methods pursued during the late canvass for the position of Adjutant General:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the practice of circulating or signing by officers of the National Guard of petitions requesting or recommending the selection or appointment of staff officers or their assistants is unmilitary, unwise, and prejudicial to the best interests of the service."

The resolution was adopted without debate.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of the Third Brigade made what was regarded as the attack on the present system of distributing high offices in the Guard to civilians.

He said he would like to see an expression given of the desire of the association that politicians and political Generals and Colonels be wiped out. He believed that all the high offices in the Guard belonged to the National Guard, and that the Governor would meet them half-way in the matter.

He did not see why these positions should not be a reward to the officers of the Guard who have done well and are qualified by the duty they have performed and the ability they have shown as members of the Guard, and not by work they have done at the primaries. He moved the appointment of a committee of three or five to convey to the Governor and the Legislature the desires of the association and the sense of the meeting that high offices be bestowed only on members who have served in the National Guard.

Col. Greene offered as an amendment that a committee of four be appointed to draft resolutions embodying Gen. Oliver's ideas which could be transmitted through the Adjutant General to the Commander in Chief. The amendment prevailed, and the Chair appointed Gen. Oliver, Cols. Greene, Seward, and Watson, as such committee. The committee, after short deliberation, presented the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the association it is detrimental to the best interests of the National Guard that appointments to high positions in the National Guard should be made for any other than strictly military reasons.

"Resolved, That it would be beneficial to the National Guard if all staff officers should be subjected to the same examination as to their capacity and fitness for their positions as are now required of officers serving in the line in the National Guard.

"Resolved, That it would benefit the National Guard if all appointments above the grade of Major should be restricted to officers who have had not less than five years' service in the National Guard, or the regular army, or both collectively.

"Resolved, That this association request that permission be granted its Code Committee to prepare the necessary amendments to the military code to carry the above recommendations into permanent effect.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted through the Adjutant General to the Commander in Chief, with the respectful but earnest request that he give them due consideration."

The resolutions were adopted.

Major Lorigan offered a resolution that, in view of the fact that the commission appointed to select a new arm for the National Guard had been dissolved and its recommendations disapproved, it was the sense of the association that the proper authorities act on the Governor's suggestion heretofore made and secure the Springfield rifle for its use in place of the present arm. This resolution was referred to the Code Committee, which was given power to act in case of an emergency.

The committee on the Gen. Josiah Porter memorial reported that it had received subscriptions amounting to over $1,200, and that many organizations stood ready to furnish the quota which the committee should need of them. The committee had received two designs—one for a bust, to cost $5,000, and another for a bronze statue, 9 feet high, involving an outlay of $16,000. A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee to go on and select a design, determine upon a site, secure and expend the amount necessary for the completion of the work, and make all necessary contracts.

The report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted, embodied among other things a resolution providing that the constant violation of Sections 107 and 147 of the military code, with reference to the wearing of shoulder-straps by bicycle corps, Salvation Army members, &c., demanded the association's attention, and that an officer be appointed to prosecute all cases of such violation. The resolution appropriated $250 for the expenses of such prosecutions.

The following officers were elected: President—Lieut. Col. Charles Harris Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; First Vice President—Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Eighth Regiment, New York; Second Vice President—Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo; Secretary—Capt. John S. Pruyn, Fourth Separate Company, Yonkers; Treasurer—Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, New York; Chaplain—The Rev. William N. Dunnell, S. T., Twenty-second Regiment, New York.

HOPS PROTECTED ENOUGH.

Hugh F. Fox Writes to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Hugh F. Fox, commission dealer in hops at 35 Pearl Street, has written a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means at Washington concerning the remarks made to the committee by Congressman Wilber. In this letter Mr. Fox states that the present duty of 8 cents a pound on hops affords protection to the extent of fully 100 per cent. upon the cost of producing hops in America. They can be raised for 5 cents a pound on the Pacific coast, and cost only 6½ cents brought to New York. The claim of Mr. Wilber that the reduction of the duty on hops is responsible for the present low price of the article, is incorrect, Mr. Fox thinks. During the period in which the duty has been in force the exports have reached a total of 271,127 bales, as opposed to 45,489 bales imported.

Foreign hops are used for a special purpose in America, and do not enter into competition with the home product. "In point of fact, they do not even displace our native hops to more than 7 per cent. of the total amount used, and our imports have not increased since the duty was reduced." Mr. Fox wrote the committee that he understands they are going to print the testimony relating to hops when the McKinley bill was being prepared. He called their attention to the testimony for the Wilson bill and to Census Bulletin No. 143, Nov. 13, 1891, in which it is shown how the native hop trade threatens the German. Mr. Fox offered to go before the committee and give any further information they may desire.

Receiver for a Trust Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—Judge Toney this afternoon appointed Charles F. Taylor receiver of the Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company. Suit for the appointment was brought by Herman Wille and A. M. Emler, who allege a violation of the charter. The stock of the trust company is all practically owned by the stockholders of the suspended German National Bank. It is now said the stockholders of the bank will have to be assessed to pay depositors in full. The trust company capital stock is $200,000.

Confessed to Fifteen Wives.

SHERMAN, Texas, Jan. 20.—Tom Rowe, aged twenty-six, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary to-day for disposing of mortgaged property. After sentence was passed, Rowe confessed to being the husband of fifteen living wives. The reason for making the confession was that if indicted and convicted of bigamy he could serve out all sentences at the same time, as they would not be cumulative.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Suggestions to Charter Commission Adopted—Advanced Teaching in Primary Grades.

The proceedings of the Board of Education were enlivened yesterday afternoon by a spirited attack upon the educational system proposed for Greater New York. Commissioner Little led the attack, and was supported by nearly all of his colleagues. In committing the subject to a special committee, with instructions to have the sentiment of the board on disputed points brought before the Charter Commission, the vote was unanimous.

The principal points made by Mr. Little were that the Mayor should have the appointment of the Central Educational Board as well as the borough boards; that New York should have seven of the thirteen members of the Central Board, instead of five, as its population, its wealth, and its influence in public questions entitle it to a majority of the board.

The meeting voted not to indorse Mr. Little's proposition that the Mayor should have power to appoint both the Central and Borough Boards, and also refused to indorse a second proposition that the Mayor have power to appoint the eight members of the Central Board who are not Chairmen. However, on the main proposition that New York City was being unjustly treated; that it should not be divided into boroughs, and that it should have a majority instead of a minority on the Central Board, there was no difference of opinion.

Superintendent Jasper, in a communication to the board and an address at the meeting, showed that, owing to the crowded condition of some of the schools, between 9,000 and 10,000 children now in the primary departments are unable to get accommodations in the grammar departments, although they are entitled to promotion. He suggested that the board should authorize the teaching in primary schools of the branches that are being taught in grammar grades Nos. 7 and 8. A resolution giving effect to this recommendation was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jasper also suggested that where teachers furnished satisfactory evidence that they have had the education and experience required by law they might have licenses issued without examination. This was referred to the Committee on Education.

THE CAMPBELL WILL CONTEST.

Testimony Given Yesterday to Contradict that of the Proponents.

The contest of the will of William Campbell was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Edward Stevenson, President of the Home Bank, of which Campbell was a Director, contradicted the evidence of the proponents of the will, that Campbell and his daughter, Mrs. Lillian Salomon, were on very unfriendly terms. Mr. Stevenson said that Campbell and his daughter had often been in the bank together, and they acted in an affectionate manner toward each other. He also swore that Campbell was not on unfriendly terms with his divorced wife, Mrs. Salomon's mother. She often dined with him and the witness.

Eugene Beck, wall paper manufacturer of Yonkers, testified that he was for years in the employment of Mr. Campbell. He said the testator was erratic and peculiar. He would give orders, and then countermand them, and in many ways acted in an uncertain manner. He also testified that Campbell and his divorced wife were on a friendly footing after their separation.

PROGRESSIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

Association of that Name Announces a Mass Meeting.

The Progressive Civil Service Association announced yesterday that it is going to hold a monster mass meeting at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night.

The announcement of the meeting says it is expected that several Congressmen and State legislators, besides other speakers of note, will expound the views of the civil service progressionists. One of these views is understood to be that politicians should have some voice in appointments. It is also stated that frequent meetings have been held of late in the Republican associations in the various Assembly districts, and that a concerted movement is on foot to show "a powerful public sentiment behind the effort to effect the remedies sought."

The announcement concludes as follows: "A memorial will be offered for adoption, which will pray that the Legislature immediately take steps to formulate new and better provisions for governing civil service appointments throughout the State. Gov. Black's message has given much encouragement to the leaders of the movement."

DUTY OF BANK DIRECTORS.

Controller Eckels Sends Instructions to National Bank Presidents.

The following letter from Controller Eckels to the Presidents of National banks was received in this city yesterday:

"In order to obviate in the future any excuse on the part of the Directors of National banks, based upon the ground that they are not and have not been informed of the affairs of the banks with which they are officially connected, and therefore should not be held responsible for the same, all letters hereafter addressed to the officers of banks bearing upon the report of the examiner are to be submitted to the Directors, and the acknowledgment and answer thereto made over each Director's individual signature.

"By law, the duty of conducting the affairs of a bank devolves upon the Directors, and it is desired that such intention shall be made effective.

"You will acknowledge the receipt of this letter and return it with the signatures of the Directors attached. I inclose a copy for your own files."

Appended to this circular was a blank to be filled up, which was:

"The above letter has been read by me, and I hereby acknowledge receipt of the same. ——, President; ——, Director; ——, Director."

Generally Controller Eckels's action was commended. It was prompted, those who should know said, by admissions of Directors of the First National Bank of Illinois after its failure.

Brewery Wagon Kills a Boy.

Ludwig Diehl, ten years old, of 422 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was on his way to the German Lutheran School yesterday morning, when, at the crossing of Beaver Street, he and his little sister were frightened by the near approach of a trolley car. They jumped back from the car, and the boy was knocked down by the horses attached to a brewery wagon driven by Charles Lotz.

The front wheel of the wagon crushed the boy's skull. The driver stopped and carried the boy into a near-by drug store, where he died before an ambulance arrived. The girl narrowly escaped injury. Lotz was arrested, and was held in $1,500 bail.

Refused to Sail in the Electric Light.

The brig Electric Light, which put into this port about a week ago with four feet of water in her hold, sailed yesterday for Rio Grande du Sol, with new officers in charge. Capt. Corning and Mate Currier refused to sail on the vessel on the ground that she is not seaworthy. The insurance companies and the British Consul sent agents to examine the ship, and they decided that she is entirely seaworthy. But the two officers remained obdurate, and Swan & Co., the shipping agents, put Christopher Edwards in charge.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Delightful Designs, now below factory prices.

ALVENA'S OWNERS MAY SUE.

Point Rests on the Signals Given—Raising of the Sunken Vessel Not Determined Upon.

The collision between the Phoenix Line steamship British Queen and the Atlas Line steamship Alvena, which occurred off Sandy Hook on Tuesday afternoon, will probably become the subject of a lawsuit in which the Atlas Line Company will be the plaintiff.

Although both Captains and both pilots have made statements tending to show that they were right in the matter of making and answering signals, it seems to be generally conceded in shipping circles that the British Queen people have the most to explain. The Alvena is on the Sandy Hook beach in twenty feet of water, with her decks awash, while the British Queen is at her dock, in Hoboken, comparatively uninjured, and, according to her agents, will sail at her regular time next Sunday morning. At the Atlas Line office, 24 State Street, Mr. Kellock said yesterday that he did not know what action would be taken toward an attempt to raise the Alvena, as he had not heard from her owners.

"We have cabled the details of the accident," he said, "and are waiting for instructions, which will probably come to-morrow. The Merritt and Chapman wrecking companies have tugs down there, but we have made no agreement with any of them, and no work will be done until we hear from the other side."

Capt. Archibald Smith of the British Queen wQent to the British Consul's office yesterday morning and made an informal statement regarding the accident. He and Capt. Dow of the Alvena were summoned to appear before the Consul to-day, with their log books, and make formal reports regarding the collision. It will then be decided whether or not a naval court will be necessary to decide who is to be blamed for the collision.

It was said at the Pilot Board's office yesterday that under the "rule of the road" the British Queen had the right of way, the rule being that a steamship having another approaching on her starboard side has the right of way. This law is of course subject to changes agreed upon by signals between vessels. The whole point of the responsibility for the collision between the British Queen and the Alvena appears to hinge on the signals given.

The Alvena is worth about $50,000. Her agents would not give any estimate as to the value of her cargo. If the owners decide it is not worth their while to attempt to float the ship, they will abandon her and leave the matter of salvage to the insurance companies.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Gans Receive Friends and Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Gans, 70 East Ninety-third Street, celebrated their golden wedding at their residence yesterday. A reception was held in the morning and afternoon, which was followed by a banquet in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Gans were born in Germany, but have lived in this city for seventy years. Their two sons and four daughters, with their ten grandchildren, gathered about the old folks yesterday, some of them coming from distant States.

Their youngest son, Nathan A., is a resident of Macon, Ga.; the eldest daughter, Mrs. Abraham Newman, lives in Montezuma, Ga., and their youngest daughter, Mrs. Barnet, is from Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Gans served in the Sixth New York Volunteers during the war under Col. Pinckney.

The happy couple, who are enjoying excellent health, received many handsome and costly gifts.

Some of those who attended the banquet were Mrs. Abraham Strauss of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bondey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lefferts, Dr. and Mrs. M. Lesser, Miss Cornelia Barnett, Dr. Huebsch, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zelmer, the Rev. Dr. Guiersberg, I. H. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gans, Daniel Gans, Miss Gans, M. Stransky, and Charles Barnett.

DISINFECTED THE MAIL.

Nine Sacks Arriving from India Were Treated at Quarantine.

Nine sacks of mail from India came on the Teutonic yesterday, and were taken off at Quarantine for disinfection. It is the first batch received since the rule went into effect for special precautions, in view of the bubonic plague that is devastating Bombay and the far East.

Dry heat is the main reliance for killing any lurking microbes. Dr. Doty has chambers on the new boat Wadsworth, where treatment can be given by heat, steam, formaline, or bichloride of mercury. Formaline is a saturated solution of formaldehyde, a deadly gas derived from methyalcohol. When the solution is poured out the gas is set free and seems to penetrate everything. A heat of 230°, however, is considered absolutely sufficient to kill any germ.

Dr. Doty considers the chance of infection reaching this port very remote. He had no way of telling whether the suspected cases at Hamburg yesterday were really the plague. "If they should be," he said, "it would indicate that the disease was communicated by clothing, as it is out of all experience that it could have been incubating the long weeks from Bombay to Germany, while it must have been recognized if it had developed at Suez. If the infection is carried that way, it means the treatment must be modified accordingly. The great probability is that these are not plague cases."

Precautions adopted at Quarantine have been successful in preventing smallpox or yellow fever from gaining entrance, though there have been six or seven hundred cases a week of these two maladies in Cuba since Summer. Every passenger arriving from Havana must have a certificate of vaccination against smallpox and of long enough residence to insure acclimation against yellow fever. Failing of these warrants, the passenger is detained until the five days have elapsed in which yellow fever may develop, or the fourteen in which smallpox may appear. Passengers landing at Tampa are more rigorously treated, and Mexico has like measures. Dr. Doty believes there is no port unguarded.

Want Their Bank Re-established.

Counsel representing a committee of the depositors of the defunct Murray Hill Bank, who own about 83 per cent. of the assets, made an application to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday to appoint a referee to inquire into the condition of the bank's affairs, with a view to re-establishing the bank. They also asked that after the referee's report should be filed to have an upset price fixed on the bank's assets and give the committee the privilege of purchasing them. The attorney for the receivers, Miles O'Brien and Spencer Trask, opposed the motion on the ground that it would take six years to accomplish the plan. The Justice reserved his decision.

Klein Firebug Case.

The trial of Jacob Klein, the alleged firebug, was continued before Judge Hurd in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The principal witness was Simon Rosenbaum, the informer, whose testimony covered practically the same ground as in the previous trials.

It was expected that Adolph Hirshkopf, recently sentenced to life imprisonment at Dannemora, would be placed upon the stand, but he did not appear.

The New York Delayed.

The American Line steamship New York, which should have sailed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, did not leave her dock until shortly after noon, on account of the delay in the Australian mail. This is the first time that any of the American Line steamers has been delayed on account of the mails. Among the passengers was Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden, and his family.

FIRE IN BELLEVUE COLLEGE

About $10,000 Damage Was Done, and Instruments Were Ruined.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS PANICKY.

They Were Excited by the Proximity of the Blaze, but Did Not Require Moving—There Was No Insurance.

While fire was working destruction on the two upper floors of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, a little before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the Superintendent and attendants in the adjoining hospital were obliged to exercise the utmost diligence and coolness in preventing a panic among the patients.

Fortunately the patients were not aroused by any sudden alarm, and few of them caught a glimpse of the flames. They were quietly awakened by the hospital attendants and informed, in reassuring tones, of the proximity of fire. Watchmen and nurses were stationed in each ward, and every precaution was taken to allay excitement among the sick persons. There were some lively demonstrations of fear, however, and a disposition was shown by many of the convalescents to get out of the building.

The first evidences of fire in the college building were discovered by Frank Nugent, the gatekeeper, at about 4:30 o'clock. It was some minutes after the odor of smoke was detected that flames were observed playing about the upper windows of the east wing of the college. There was delay in giving the alarm, and when the firemen reached the spot the building was apparently doomed.

Patients Were Excited.

The laboratory and dissecting rooms were all ablaze and great tongues of flames crept out of the windows and up to the roof. It was then that Superintendent Murphy and his assistants in the hospital bestirred themselves and, while taking precautions to prevent a panic, made preparations for removing the patients should such a necessity arise. Those of the patients who were able were required to clothe themselves with as little stir as possible.

There were nearly 800 sick people in the hospital wards, and it was impossible to keep them all quiet. Those who were near enough to the windows to see the glare of the flames and hear the noises in the street became greatly excited, and it required the strictest disciplinary methods to keep them under control. So far as could be ascertained last evening, no dangerous results followed this unusual excitement among the patients.

The Bellevue Medical College stands on the southeast corner of the hospital grounds, near Twenty-sixth Street, and is not more than 100 feet from the main hospital building. Had there been a high wind blowing in the direction of the hospital, the situation would have been extremely serious. As it was, very few of the sparks were driven across the intervening space.

Several streams of water were thrown upon the burning building, and within two hours the fire was under control, and it was subsequently ascertained that most all of the damage had been done in the lecture room and dissecting theatre. The offices and rooms on the first floor were damaged only by water. About $10,000 will be required to put the college in proper shape for occupancy. There was no insurance.

Cause of Fire Not Determined.

The origin of the fire could not be definitely traced, and Superintendent J. V. Standish said that he did not know whether it started on the second or third floor. He had no trustworthy information as to its origin. The theory was advanced that the woodwork had been ignited by an exposed electric wire. The only occupants of the building after 10 o'clock Tuesday night were William O'Reilly and Richard Ryan, employes, and they were both awakened after the fire was discovered.

One of the most damaging results of this fire was the destruction of about $4,000 worth of instruments, which belonged to the members of the Faculty, and were used by them in their lectures and clinical demonstrations. Nearly every instrument in the building was rendered unfit for use. Some of the books and records of the institution were missing yesterday, but it was not believed that they were destroyed. The published report that a dozen of more cadavers prepared for the dissecting table had been consumed by the flames is untrue.

The students, who exceed 700 in number, lost no property in consequence of the fire, and will not lose anything in the way of instruction, except the temporary deprivation of the privileges of a dissecting room. The usual lectures will be heard each day hereafter in the Carnegie Laboratory, which is in Twenty-sixth Street, west of First Avenue. About three months will be required to repair damages in the college building.

Fire Destroyed Barnett's Record.

At the investigation into the charges against ex-Morgue Keeper A. N. White yesterday, William Barnett, embalmer at Bellevue Medical College, was a witness. He said he remembered receiving certain bodies, but the book in which he entered the particulars of the transfers from the Morgue to the college was burned in the fire at the hospital earlier in the day.

WORKING ON THE CHARTER.

Minor Changes Made by the Greater New York Commission Yesterday.

The Greater New York Commission spent yesterday afternoon discussing, amending, and correcting the chapters of the proposed charter relating to the departments of law, charities, parks, and buildings. Changes suggested by Corporation Counsel Scott in reference to the Law Department were adopted. It was also decided to increase the salary of the Corporation Counsel to $15,000.

The draft of the charter providing that the Park Commissioner from the Borough of Manhattan should be President of the board was amended so that the Mayor may designate the President. No important changes were made in the Charities Department.

The discussion of the Department of Buildings was upon qualifications of members of the Board of Examiners, but action was postponed.

There was some talk yesterday among politicians about the story that when ex-Mayor Gilroy took issue on Monday with William C. De Witt, who had referred to corruption in the New York city departments, Mayor Strong agreed with Mr. Gilroy that in twenty years there had been no corruption in the city departments outside of the Police Department. Mayor Strong yesterday said: "The discussion before the commission should never have been made public. Ex-Mayor Gilroy will tell you that the story is not true."

Mr. Gilroy said: "I decline to discuss any subject considered in executive session by the commission."

Final Amateur Boxing Bouts.

The final bouts in the amateur boxing tournament of the Bohemian Sporting and Pastime Athletic Clubs will be contested to-night. Popular prices will be charged, and, as the tournament will last several hours, visitors will have a chance to inspect the clubhouse.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PARADE OF THE NEW POLICE.

Question Considered by the Police Board—Mayor Strong May Review the Men.

The Police Commissioners yesterday discussed the plan of having a parade of the new policemen. The matter was brought up by Commissioner Roosevelt, who said that the Mayor had expressed a desire to see the new men, and Mr. Roosevelt wanted the Greater New York Commissioners to see them.

Mr. Roosevelt also said that the Chief was enthusiastic over the idea. It was thought at first that the men could pass in review before the Mayor in some armory, but as there are about 1,600 of the new patrolmen, Commissioner Andrews said no armory in the city was big enough for them to show to any advantage. The Commissioners decided that the best plan would be to have a short street parade. The matter was laid over till next week.

Chief Conlin submitted a communication from F. O. Maxwell, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, inclosing warrants for $666.66, the amount offered as a reward for the arrest of George Carson and Sidney Yennie, Post Office burglars, who were caught in this city by Capt. O'Brien and Detective McCauley.

Capt. O'Brien asked that Detective McCauley be permitted to receive the whole amount. Commissioner Parker said that Capt. O'Brien had assisted in the arrest of the two burglars. The board permitted Capt. O'Brien and Detective McCauley to receive the reward, and agreed that the Captain could turn his share over to McCauley if he so desired.

James E. Downing and William H. Bennett, Central Office detectives, were promoted to be Detective Sergeants. Capt. O'Brien said that he would recommend for promotion on Jan. 1 the two men who had the best records for arrests and convictions. The young detectives were only recently transferred from precincts to the bureau.

A letter was received from Col. James, who was counsel for Chief Conlin during the trial of Capt. Chapman for raiding the Seeley dinner, asking that the case be summed up and argued before the whole Board of Commissioners. The board refused the request, but asked that briefs be submitted.

WILL OF ARTIST DE HAAS.

Jury Says It Was Properly Subscribed and Witnessed.

Another point in the contest over the will of Mauritz F. H. De Haas was decided yesterday before Justice Barnard, in the Supreme Court, by a jury. It declared that Mr. De Haas did leave a will, and that it was properly subscribed and witnessed.

The case came from Surrogate Fitzgerald, by whom the contest was heard. Mr. De Haas was twice married, the second time to Alice Preble Tucker. By his first wife he had two children. He left his property to his first wife for life, and after her death to their children. The children took steps to get possession of the property. The estate amounted to about $50,000.

Alice Preble Tucker De Haas contested the will, on the ground that it was not properly subscribed and witnessed.

ENGINE DRIVER'S ESCAPE.

His Machine Upset and, Though Strapped Fast, He Was Unhurt.

Driver John Boyler of Fire Engine Company No. 7, at Chambers and Centre Streets, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. In answering an alarm of fire at 528 Pearl Street his engine proceeded down Centre Street at a rapid pace until near the corner of Pearl. Here the street was partially blocked by a street car and a heavily laden van.

The horses were made to walk while Fireman Coyle ran ahead to clear the way. Upon the rear of the engine Foreman Cunningham stood ringing the bell. The horses turned the Pearl Street corner slowly, and here was a piece of smooth ice. The engine wheels slid toward the curb, and the engine itself turned over.

Foreman Cunningham jumped, but Boyler could not. As soon as possible the straps that bound the driver were cut, and he was lifted out. He was without a scratch. The engine wheel was smashed, an exhaust pipe dented, and the glass gauge broken.

CONTROLLER CRITICISED.

Justice Beach Peremptorily Orders the Payment of a Claim.

Justice Miles Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday issued a peremptory mandamus directing Controller Fitch to pay the bill of $130.80 presented by C. C. Burgoyne for printing 2,000 copies of the report of the commission appointed in 1894 to revise the laws affecting the common schools. This bill has been in the Controller's office for months, and it has been in litigation for some time.

Justice Beach, in rendering his decision yesterday, said: "This is an outrage. If it goes any further somebody is going to jail." Lawyers for the claimant pointed out that the bill had been approved by the Revision Commission and by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which the Controller is a member. The statute providing for the commission authorized it to audit its bills. If the bill is not now paid an effort may be made to send the Controller to Ludlow Street Jail.

"I would rather go to jail than pay an exorbitant claim," said the Controller yesterday. He added that in the regular course of business the claim was referred to Thomas Dwyer, the Examiner of Printing and Stationery, and that Mr. Dwyer had reported that the prices charged by C. C. Burgoyne were in excess of the proper and reasonable charges, and that the printing was worth $82.45 at the outside limit. The Controller also says that estimates were made by other printers, whose figures were a trifle less than the price fixed by Mr. Dwyer.

M'LEWEE NOT TO SUE MORTON.

Is Satisfied that His Course Will Be Vindicated.

Gen. F. C. McLewee, former Inspector General, who was removed by Gov. Morton, last night said that he would not bring an action at law against the ex-Governor because of his summary removal.

Gen. McLewee said that there had been a good deal of talk among his friends about the advisability of bringing an action for damages. He knew that the impression prevailed in Albany that the case would be brought into the courts. Many had advised him, he said, to sue Mr. Morton. When the trouble arose the legal aspects of it were gone over with eminent lawyers—not particularly with a view to a suit, but to determine for private information whether Gov. Morton's act could be justified under the law. Opinions were pronounced that the law had been violated. Capter 11 of the Constitution, under which Gen. McLewee has been informed by counsel he could successfully base an action for damages against ex-Gov. Morton, contains the following provision:

"No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected unless by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court-martial, or upon the findings of an examining board organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of six months or more."

Gen. McLewee said that he considered that he had the best of the controversy from the first, and that he had not been damaged by Gov. Morton's act. He said he expected that there would yet be a full investigation of the office of the Adjutant General, as conducted by Gen. McAlpin, and he predicted that his own course would be still further vindicated if such an inquiry occurred. He also said he hoped to see the Legislature make a full investigation, in the interests of the National Guard and the public, though for himself he was satisfied with the present status of the affair.

COST OF STREET CLEANING.

Facts and Figures Arrayed by Mr. Doe to Prove the Waring Administration Economical.

Thomas A. Doe, Chief Clerk of the Street Cleaning Department, has sent a letter to Commissioner Waring contravening the assertion of unusual expenditures in the department. Mr. Doe says that while some critics have declared that "Waring comes high, but we must have him," the fact is that Col. Waring does not come high. The chief clerk says:

"The main difficulty in making a fair comparison between the expense of the department business under yourself, for, say, the year 1895, and under your predecessors, has been that about the time you took charge radical changes went into effect, which would have increased the expenses under any Commissioner. I refer more particularly to, first: The increase in wages from $600 per annum to $720 per annum. Second—The increase in rental of Barney dumpers from $23 per day to $30 per day. Third—The increase in expense caused by the cutting off of Riker's Island as a dumping place, thus necessitating the final disposition at sea, during 1895, of all material collected. In making the following comparisons, I have eliminated these items, and placed the amount representing your expenditures for the year 1895 at what it would have been if these changes, over which you had no control, had not been made. In other words, I have put 1895 on exactly the same basis as 1894.

"These figures cover everything properly connected with the cleaning of the streets. They make no account of the removal of snow and ice, nor of the purchase and construction of new stock, &c. These are the only exceptions.

"The figures are as follows: 1892, $1,890,376.48; 1893, $2,02[illegible]812.31; 1894, $2,366,419.49; 1895, $2,528,790.26.

"The increase from 1892 to 1893 was $146,436.35; from 1893 to 1894, $329,606.68; from 1894 to 1895, $172,379.77.

"The increase from 1892 to 1893 was over 7 per cent.; from 1893 to 1894, 16 per cent.; from 1894 to 1895, 7 per cent. The estimated increase from 1895 to 1896 will be about 3 per cent.

"The above is aside from consideration which must be given to the fact that the care of a very large territory in the annexed district was added to your duties, and that there is a constant increase in the work of the department, due to the natural growth of the city."

AN EXTRAORDINARY TERM.

Justice Dykman Will Hold Court in Long Island City.

District Attorney William J. Youngs of Queens County yesterday received a communication from Gov. Black informing him that the Governor had granted his request for an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, to be held in Long Island City. The District Attorney made the request, stating that there was enough business in the District Attorney's office to keep the term now in session indefinitely trying cases.

Gov. Black notified Mr. Youngs that the session would convene Feb. 15, and that Justice Dykman will preside. He was retired under the age limit, but was appointed by the Governor to hold special terms.

MASS FOR LOUIS CONTENCIN.

Celebration at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste Largely Attended.

A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday at the Church of Jean Baptiste for Chevalier Louis Contencin, who died Sunday. The celebrant was the Rev. Gherardi Ferranti of the Cathedral. He was assisted by John and Peter Tetreau, respectively deacon and sub-deacon, and by the Rev. S. J. McKinon of St. Lawrence.

Among those present were the Italian Consul, Chevalier G. Branchi, Chevalier D. Bonanno, Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, Chevalier C. A. Barattoni, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce; F. R. Franke, President of the Fruit Buyers' Union; O. W. P. Westervelt, President of the Fruit Importers' Union; A. Zucca, T. K. Wagman, E. Ruhlman, M. Lane, V. L. Zorm, G. W. Krome, Josiah Rich, P. J. Kelly, C. E. Jeroloman, and E. Andrews, Jr., of the Fruit Buyers' Union; Theodore Sutro, John E. Miller and H. L. Fountain, of The Erie Dispatch; E. W. Nichols, W. W. Kughler, John Hayes, James Coleman, David Minaldi, Charles F. Hirzel, H. W. Day, Isaac Tuck, P. Brucato, E. L. Goodsell, George Buchanan, William Young, and Frederick S. Robinson.

The pallbearers were Commodore E. M. Brown, Chevalier G. Branchi, Chevalier D. Bonanno, Mr. Wing, Mr. Vlasto, and Mr. Kieley. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

A DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Dabney's Idea of Uniting Various Government Bureaus.

Within a few days a formal recommendation will be submitted to Congress in favor of the establishment of one great department of science in place of the existing separate Government bureaus which are maintained at public expense for the promotion of science and the development of the country's resources. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has prepared an argument favoring the consolidation of all such bureaus into one department.

Mr. Dabney shows that, aside from the Government schools and the testing laboratories of the War and Navy Departments, the United States maintains twenty-eight scientific bureaus for the development and advancement of industrial resources, at an annual cost of nearly $8,000,000. More than 5,000 persons are employed by these different bureaus. As all of these agencies have a common purpose, it is urged that they should be put under a single head.

The statistical records of the natural resources and products of the country are collected and kept by eight different agencies, connected with six different Government departments and bureaus, not counting the Census Bureau. The pending proposal is to consolidate all of the statistical bureaus and establish a permanent census which shall do in a systematic way, through ten years, the work hitherto done in a haphazard way at intervals. Congress will be asked to decide upon a general programme, and, as opportunity offers, transfer the different bureaus and surveys to some one of the departments.

The Sinnott License Again.

There was to have been another hearing before Mayor Strong yesterday, upon the application of Thomas P. Sinnott, for a permanent license for his concert hall at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. The Rev. Drs. J. Balcom Shaw and E. H. Bradley, with other residents of that section of the city, were present to oppose the license. Abraham Gruber, counsel for Sinnott, was unable to be present, and at his request, the hearing was adjourned for one week. The Rev. Dr. Bradley asked if the opponents of the proposition could not be heard. The Mayor said it would be fairer to await the hearing, but that they might submit briefs.

Meetings of King's Daughters.

Special services, to continue three days, were begun by the Central Council of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons yesterday afternoon, at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Nearly 500 members of the order attended. Mrs. Margaret Bottome spoke, as did the Rev. Henry Van Dyke. Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis conducted an after-meeting. In the evening Mrs. Bottome spoke again, and an exhortation was given by the Rev. Andrew Longacre. The after-meeting was led by Mrs. S. B. Rossiter.

Another Suspicious Fire.

Another fire of suspicious origin was discovered yesterday morning at 3:30 at 52 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Flames had been started in a barrel of kindlings in the hallway, but were extinguished before much damage was done. The police arrested George Morello, a barber, who has a shop on the ground floor. Morello indignantly protested that he knew nothing of the fire until he was awakened by the smoke. He was released.

TO CLEAR YESEY STREET

L. J. Callanan Will Make a Vigorous Fight Against Obstructors.

COMPLAINT AGAINST COLLIS.

Commissioner of Public Works Will Be Charged with Neglect of Duty—Lawyer Wight Will Appear in Court To-day.

Instructions were given yesterday by L. J. Callanan for the drawing of a formal complaint against Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, charging neglect of duty and undue discrimination. Mr. Callanan furnished his lawyer, E. M. Wight, with specifications enumerating the storekeepers in Vesey Street who are violating the law against sidewalk obstructions. The accused official will be asked what influence has induced him to recede from the position he announced last Summer.

This morning Mr. Wight will file notice of intention to apply for a mandamus to compel the Department of Public Works to execute the law. Then he will set to work on the charges, so they may be presented to the Mayor Monday.

"Eight or ten years since," said Mr. Wight, yesterday, "Vesey Street was used for the benefit of the private abutting owners, and the public was allowed but scant privileges. About that time the Superintendent of Incumbrances served notice on all persons doing business in Vesey Street to remove all obstructions. L. J. Callanan came to me, and, after conference, determined to comply with the law for himself and urge others to do so.

"Mr. Callanan altered the front of his store and put all his show goods within the house line, a work which cost him about $1,500. From that time he has used every effort to open up this street. It has been greatly improved, as business men have removed obstructions. One of the chief obstructors, however, has done nothing but insist that the condition of the street of fifty years since should be continued. Mr. Callanan has made complaints to the department, but the moment the complaints touched the worst obstructions of the street some one in authority would say, 'Oh, let us wait a few days and see.'

"Commissioner Brookfield said the same thing. Shortly after Gen. Collis took the reins I appealed from Superintendent Henkel, who said he was restrained by the orders of his former superior, to Gen. Collis, who stated to me emphatically that the law must be enforced. No action was taken. I heard that at least one of the obstructors said that he would maintain his sidewalk business, no matter what was

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Bill for a New Custom House in This City Passed by the Senate.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL UP.

A Measure for the Protection of Yacht Owners Passed by the Senate—Virginia Contested Election Case in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to collect statistics on mines and mining was referred.

The New York Custom House bill was passed. The bill appoints Charles N. Tainter, George B. Post, James T. Kilbreth, Edward F. Brown, and Hugh J. Grant as Building Commissioners. The building is to be on the present Custom House site. The Secretary of the Treasury is to lease suitable premises for the temporary business of the Custom House—$250,000 being appropriated for rental for the first year. The Commissioners are to have a salary of $5,000 a year each. The bill appropriates and makes available an amount "equal to the balance remaining unexpended under the provisions of the Act of Sept. 14, 1888, for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse." The entire cost of the new building is not to exceed $5,000,000.

The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) calling on the Secretary of State for a copy of the proceedings of the commission on the divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, was taken up, and, after a speech by Mr. Pettigrew, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate joint resolution relating to the laying of electric subways in the District of Columbia was taken up, and Mr. Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) a member of the District Committee, addressed the Senate, defending the action of the committee, and resenting the charges made against it yesterday by Mr. Hill. He denied that it was a fight between two competing electric companies, and asserted that it was a question of public policy.

Turpie on the Nicaragua Bill.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) resumed his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua Canal bill. He likened the provisions of the bill to the case of bogus mortgages and to the successful looting of credulous people by such means. The company asked Congress, with its eyes open, and knowing that the security was straw, to give $100,000,000, guaranteeing repayment by a lien on securities that were utterly without value—on Peter Funk securities.

Mr. Turpie asserted that through the failure of the company to complete within three years the connecting link, known as the Managua Canal, it had already forfeited everything, had already surrendered everything; that it had either voluntarily or negligently given up and abandoned its concession. It had not even pretended to construct that Managua Canal. No act of Congress could release the company from its obligations under the cession. It was an unreasonable demand, an irrational request, a thoroughly lunatic proposition, that Congress should guarantee the performance of the work, or should enter upon its construction without having an estimate of the cost of three of the principal items necessary to its prosecution—the Managua Canal, and the construction of two harbors.

Mr. Turpie went on to speak of the San Juan River, sixty-nine miles of which were to be utilized as a channel. There were four principal rapids, and these were to be removed and the channel widened so as to admit the passage of vessels drawing thirty feet of water. The cost of this work, as estimated by the company's engineers, was $1,975,000, and as estimated by the Government engineer, $14,866,000—a difference of nearly $12,000,000. That item showed the enormity of suppression practiced by the company. Another instance cited by Mr. Turpie was the cost of the Ochoa Dam, estimated by the company's engineer at $1,000,000 and by the Government engineer at $4,000,000. Such enormous errors, he said, could not have been made unintentionally and without a motive of concealment.

In the same connection Mr. Turpie quoted the estimate of the company's engineer for the total work as $63,000,000 and of the Government engineers as $133,000,000.

Having spoken for two hours, Mr. Turpie closed his remarks for the day, but declined to promise that he would finish his speech to-morrow. The bill then went over.

The Congressional Library.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and the provisions in regard to the Library of Congress were acted on. The first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations was an item of $5,000 for the salary of the Librarian, who is to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing that the Librarian shall make rules and regulations for the government of the library, to be approved by the Joint Committee on Library. The amendment was agreed to without discussion.

Another important amendment reported by the committee was the insertion of an item for the appointment by the President of the Superintendent of the Library Building and grounds, at a salary of $5,000, and appropriating $46,440 for the custody and care of the buildings and grounds. This and the other amendments in relation to the library were agreed to, and after Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) had argued against the policy of leaving to the President the appointment of the Librarian and Superintendent, the bill was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the Smithsonian Institution to participate in the exposition of gas apparatus and appliances, in Madison Square Garden, New York, from Jan. 27 to Feb. 6, was introduced and adopted.

Yacht Bill Passed.

The House bill for the protection of yacht owners and ship builders of the United States was taken from the calendar, explained by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) and passed without amendment.

The bill provides that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom House thereof or paying tonnage tax; provided, that the privileges of this section shall not extend to any yacht built outside of the United States and owned, chartered, or used by a citizen of the United States, unless such ownership or charter was acquired prior to the passage of this act. And it repeals Section 11 of an act entitled "An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels," approved June 19, 1886, so far as the same exempts any yacht built outside of the United States and owned, chartered, or used by a citizen of the United tSates, from the payment of tonnage taxes.

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

DOINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The Tucker-Yost Election Case Discussed—Republican Members of the Committee Disagree in Their Report.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Speaker laid before the House a bill authorizing the Cairo and Tennessee River Railroad Company to build bridges across the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in Kentucky, with Senate amendments, which were concurred in.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to telegraph operators in the military service during the war, or to the representatives of dead operators, certificates setting forth their term and conditions of service was passed.

The House bill to reduce from 15 to 10 cents per folio of 100 words the fees of land officers for taking depositions in contests, and reducing the fees of land officers in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States to the same as are paid officers of the same class in other States, were passed. The same bill practically was passed at the last session of Congress and was vetoed by the President.

A Contested Election.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case of Yost versus Tucker, for the seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth District of Virginia. The majority of the committee reported in favor of Tucker; Messrs. Walker (Rep., Va.,) and Thomas (Rep., Mich.,) dissented from the majority conclusion and recommended the seating of Yost. The question at issue in the case was as to the counting of certain imperfectly marked ballots. The majority found they should not be counted and that Tucker's majority was 221; the minority that they should be counted, and that Yost's majority was 736. Mr. Codding (Rep., Penn.,) made the first speech in favor of the committee's report.

Mr. Codding was followed by the contestant, Representative-elect Yost. His speech proceeded upon the theory that the rejected ballots in dispute should be counted for himself, asserting that they had been treated as valid throughout the contest by the contestee's representative and by the committee itself.

A Republican Dissent.

Mr. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.,) said he and three other Republican members of the Elections Committee came to the conclusion that the contestee (Mr. Tucker) was entitled to retain his seat. And this conclusion he intended to defend and maintain even if afterward he were called a Massachusetts Mugwump. (Laughter.) Much had been charged of fraud in this election; and in others that had occurred in the South, but nothing in any Southern election brought before the Elections Committee No. 3 approached in disgrace and unlawfulness what he had read in the papers to-day had occurred in Pennsylvania, where he understood all the voters to be reformers. There was not enough fraud in the election under consideration to hang a yellow dog, and yet for that the House was asked to declare the contestee not entitled to his seat.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) spoke for Mr. Yost. He argued that the House was not to be circumscribed or limited in the exercise of its right to inquire into the election of its members by a State statute. He asserted that the case was full of fraud, despite the statements to the contrary, and he appealed to members not to sustain it by their votes.

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of Elections Committee No. 1, made a strictly legal argument to sustain the conclusions of the minority of the committee—that the House was justified in using the ballot to determine the intention of the voter, notwithstanding the requirements of the State law.

At the conclusion of Mr. Daniels's speech the election case was temporarily set aside and Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) reported a partial agreement of the conferees upon the Army Appropriation bill. It was agreed to, and the House insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments still in dispute.

It was agreed that a vote on the contested election case be taken at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow.

At 5:05 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Congressional Notes.

—Representative Morse has introduced a bill to build, in Washington, a bronze statue to Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer who laid out the City of Washington, the statue to cost not exceeding $50,000.

—Replying to a resolution of the House, the Navy Department estimates at $12,000 the cost of repairing the frigate Constitution, now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and towing her to Washington for use as a naval museum.

—Thomas A. Phelan, Samuel Lee, and W. P. Roome of New York, representing the tea importers of the United States, yesterday addressed the Ways and Means Committee in support of the bill introduced by Mr. Quigg of New York, to prevent the importation of impure tea.

—Representative Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) has introduced a bill which provides that every person who, by violence, enters a Post Office car, or willfully and maliciously assaults a railroad postal clerk while in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment for from one to three years.

—Mr. McCormick of New York yesterday addressed the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in support of his resolution directing the Secretary of War to have a detailed examination made as to the cost of removal of the rock at the narrowest part of East River, on the eastern side, at Ravenswood, Long Island, with a view to widening and deepening the channel at that part of the river.

Excessive Laundry Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Major Horatio B. Lowry, Staff Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, has been severely reprimanded in public orders by Secretary Herbert, thereby escaping court-martial. A court of inquiry recently investigated the contracts let by Major Lowry for the laundry work of the Marine Corps, and found that, although they were let to the lowest bidder, the price paid was clearly exorbitant, the average rate having been $8.20 per 100, as compared with $1 the year previous. Secretary Herbert does not think Lowry has been corrupt or guilty of anything else than carelessness and insubordination.

Engineer Burnap Collapses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Fleet Engineer Burnap of the Olympia, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, has collapsed under the strain of looking out for the 17,000 horsepower machinery of the Olympia, while at the same time exercising the general duties of fleet engineer of the squadron. As a result of under-manning the engine room, heavily powered ships cannot, it is claimed, hereafter be depended upon for continuous duty, and the cost of maintenance and repairs to the machinery is progressively increasing.

American Vessels Built.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Commissioner of Navigation reports that American vessels built and documented during the first six months of the fiscal year number 384, of 113,572 tons, compared with 328, of 88,390 tons, for the first six months of the previous fiscal year, indicating the largest annual output within the last fourteen years except that of 1890 and 1891.

Senator Harris's Wife Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—News has been received here that Mrs. Harris, wife of the veteran Senator from Tennessee, died near Paris, Tenn., last night, and will be interred at Memphis. Senator Harris, himself an invalid, left Washington a few days ago to be at the bedside of his dying wife.

JOHN SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services for the Noted Water-Front Missionary.

Unusual and pathetic were the funeral services in Strong Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, last evening of the Rev. John Sheridan, the water-front missionary, who met his death last Sunday while boarding the steamship Bramwell to hold services for the sailors and longshoremen.

The small chapel was crowded with the people of the water front, men and women from the squalid tenement houses of the Erie Basin, and clergymen from all denominations in Brooklyn, and many business men with whom the clergyman had come in contact during his labors of forty years.

The Rev. F. S. Stoddard, pastor of the church, opened the services with prayer, after the casket, preceded by nine clergymen, had been brought to the altar. The Rev. Dr. Sidney Welton of the Westminster Church and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Gilland conducted the services. Afterward the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia, former pastor of the church; the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment of South Brooklyn, and Chaplain Joe Bass of the Kings County Penitentiary delivered addresses. Other clergymen who spoke briefly were the Rev. A. J. Lyman, the Rev. N. M. Wood, and the Rev. E. B. Chivers.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Resolution to Investigate Trusts Adopted by the Senate.

WARM DEBATE ON THE MATTER.

No Business in the Assembly Beyond the Introduction of Bills—Some Measures Presented—Bill for a Court House in This City.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Lexow trust investigation resolution came up for discussion soon after the Senate convened to-day. Senator Ellsworth presided in the Lieutenant Governor's chair.

Senator Lexow offered a substitute resolution which embodied the changes in the resolution agreed upon in the Republican caucus yesterday. The amended resolution recognizes the existence of trusts, and provides that the committee shall report remedial legislation and submit a report on its work by March 1. The resolution provides that the investigating committee shall consist of three Senators and four members of the Assembly.

Senator Cantor said he understood that there were two important changes in this substitute, one recognizing the existence of trusts and the other limiting the time for investigation to March 1.

Senator Lexow corrected him to say that the fundamental changes were the limitation of time and the statement that the object of the investigation should be to suggest remedial legislation.

Senator Cantor said that it would be utterly impossible for the committee to make any investigation by March 1. By the 1st of February the Senate would be considering the Greater New York bill, which would take up the entire month of February. He did not wish to discuss the resolutions at this time, but wished to call the attention of the people of the State to the methods adopted by the Republican Party to evade and prevent action upon this important subject of trusts.

Senator Lexow Defends His Resolution.

Senator Lexow charged inconsistency upon the part of Senator Cantor. He said Senator Cantor demanded that the resolution should be amended to provide for remedial legislation, and when it had been amended as he had suggested, he still opposed it. He denied any intention to dodge the question, and declared that the Republican Party would be found in the thick of this fight against trusts in the people's interest.

Senator Guy said the trouble with the resolution was that it was too much like those proposed in former years. For many years such investigations had been proposed under exactly similar circumstances. These propositions had been permitted to slumber in committee until too late in the session for any action, and had thus been permitted to die. This was just what was proposed with this question at this time. Senator Lexow, he said, would be too busy with his Greater New York charter to give any time to trust investigations.

Senator Wray said that he was much interested in this resolution, inasmuch as he had introduced a resolution last year for the investigation of the Coal Trust. He wanted all trusts carefully investigated, and thought that this resolution should be adopted as soon as possible to permit ample time.

Senator Humphrey charged that last year the Democratic members had tried to block legislation permitting the Attorney General to make an investigation of trusts.

This statement, Senator Cantor said, he thought the gentleman did not mean.

Senator Humphrey—I think I have weighed my words carefully.

Senator Cantor—Then, if you have, I declare it to be unqualifiedly and absolutely false.

Senator Grady made a spirited denial of Senator Humphrey's charges. He said that his statements were false. "If any gentleman says that I in any manner attempted to delay any legislation to crush the trusts, he states what he must know to be false." He said he would give the Republican majority a chance to show whether this resolution was a subterfuge by offering an amendment which provided that the Legislature should not adjourn until legislation was enacted to control the trusts.

Mr. Cantor's Substitute.

Senator Cantor offered the following substitute resolution:

"Whereas, The records of this Senate show that the investigation of trusts and combinations has been fully and extensively made by committees heretofore appointed in the years 1875, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1889, and 1892, and the reports thereof establish clearly the iniquitous and oppressive character of such trusts and combinations as affecting the public welfare and recommend remedial legislation to prevent their formation or existence, they being generally known to exist in this State; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate there is no necessity of making any further investigation upon the subject of trusts and combinations, but the Legislature should proceed at once to the enactment of such remedial legislation on this subject as will destroy these combinations and prevent their formation hereafter."

Senator Grady then spoke on his substitute resolution for Lexow's, offered last week, providing that the Judiciary Committee of both houses report a bill aimed against trusts.

Senator Lexow said there was no occasion for the expressed fear of Senator Grady that the committee would not perform its investigations before March 1. He said that if the committee failed to perform its duty, Senator Grady could move to discharge the committee at any time.

Senator Cantor asked if it was the understanding that all bills for cheaper gas and all trust bills were to be referred to this special committee and delayed until this committee should complete its investigation.

Senator Lexow said he knew of no understanding upon this subject. He said that if it were found that gas bills related to combinations they would come within the scope of this committee.

Senator Cantor declared that this was no answer. He wanted to know if all these bills were to be held up in both houses until this committee made its report. He charged that this was the object in making the investigation by a joint committee of both houses. If any legislation were proposed upon trusts the Democrats would be met with the statement that a committee was now investigating this subject, and such legislation would be promptly hung up.

Senator Foley made a suggestion that if Senator Lexow would sit down with Assemblyman Robbins they could form a bill which would suppress the trusts as effectually as did Assemblyman Robbins suppress the Republican machine in the recent election.

Senator Guy also spoke in laudatory terms of Assemblyman Robbins. He charged that the Governor had requested the Assemblyman to withdraw his Anti-Trust bill last year, and because he had refused to do so the Republican machine had attempted to defeat him for re-election.

Senator Raines denied the charge that the Republican organization had attempted to defeat any candidate because he had introduced a trust bill. He said that Mr. Robbins had proved himself a better Republican than Senator Guy had proved himself a Democrat by abiding by the decision of his party caucus.

The Substitutes Discussed.

Senator Lexow called for a vote upon Senator Grady's amendment.

Senator Ellsworth said that he hoped that the amendment would not prevail.

Senator Grady spoke in defense of his amendment. He said the Republican Senators meant to give honest anti-trust legislation, but they knew that they would not be permitted to do so.

Senator Guy called the attention of the Senate to the report of the committee appointed in 1888 to investigate the Standard Oil Company, in which it is stated that it was unable to reach proper remedial legislation because the members of the Standard Oil Company had refused to answer questions or to obey subpœnas, upon the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Senator Lexow again called for a roll call upon the amendment of Senator Grady, providing that the Legislature should not adjourn sine die until some legislation against trusts were enacted. The amendment was defeated by a strict party vote of 28 to 14.

Senator Grady asked for a vote on his substitute resolution introduced last week. This substitute was defeated by the same party vote.

Senator Cantor then spoke on his substitute resolution. In regard to the investigations cited in the preamble, he said the only one that had accomplished anything was the Democratic Committee of Senators in 1892, which had investigated the coal trusts. The Republican officers had since then refused to carry out the provisions of the bill then enacted.

Senator Lexow said that the anti-trust legislation of last year, which was signed by the Governor, was an amendment to the act of 1892, which had proved ineffectual, and the amendment was adopted to permit the Republican officials to carry out its provisions.

A roll call was ordered upon Senator Cantor's substitute resolution, and this was also defeated, 30 to 13

The Resolution Adopted.

A vote was then ordered upon the adoption of Senator Lexow's resolution for an investigation, and it was adopted by a vote of 30 to 13, a party vote with the exception of Senator McCarren, who voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and four Assemblymen, to investigate trusts and report remedial legislation by March 1. The resolution adopted is the same as was agreed upon in the Republican caucus yesterday afternoon, and now goes to the Assembly for concurrence.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Higbie—Fixing the compensation of inspectors of election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks in certain counties.

Senator Mullin—Providing for a New York State representation at the Tennessee exposition.

Mr. Roehr—Authorizing appropriations for charitable institutions in Brooklyn.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Page—A bill similar to that introduced in the Assembly regulating the height of buildings in New York City.

Senator Ford—Two bills making it a misdemeanor to sell silverware marked "sterling" which is not such, and providing that manufacturers of silverware file a bond with the Secretary of State for $5,000 each. Then, if a retailer is caught selling silverware in violation of the law, and can show that he purchased the same for sterling silver, the manufacturer is to be proceeded against.

Senator McNulty—Appropriating $80,000 for the completion of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

Adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Bills Introduced to Regulate Railway Fares and Transfers in Cities—A Measure Affecting Mutual Fire Insurance Associations.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Beyond the introduction of bills no business was transacted in the Assembly to-day. The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Austin.—Defining the rights and obligations of individual partners where partnerships are formed, and providing what shall constitute a legal dissolution of partnerships.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan.—Increasing the pension of Richard P. Moore, a retired fireman of New York City.

Mr. Green.—Compelling railroad companies in cities of 100,000 and upward to partition all seats in their cars so as to allow nineteen inches seating space.

Mr. Koster.—Extending the time allowed for the construction of the Rome and Carthage Railroad twelve years.

Mr. H. Andrews.—Giving the Surrogate's Court jurisdiction in cases where legal representatives of deceased wards and others may petition to compel an accounting from an administrator.

Mr. Forrester.—Authorizing each Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn to appoint six additional City Marshals.

Mr. Myers.—Requiring persons or corporations doing a private banking business in cities of the first class to deposit the sum of $15,000 each with the State Controller as security for deposits.

Mr. Austin.—Directing the New York City Aqueduct Commissioner to inquire and report as to additional sources of water supply for that city.

Mr. Green.—Compelling railroad companies to provide transfers for passengers when travel is delayed on their lines five minutes and fixing a penalty of $250 for each violation.

Mr. Austin.—Permitting the Board of Claims to audit the claim of New York City against the State for water supplied to Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. Austin.—Specifying in what manner municipal bonds or stocks shall be purchased in New York City.

Mr. Murphy.—Authorizing abutting property owners to give consent for the erection of stands for the selling of newspapers, &c.

Mr. Murphy.—Regulating the practice of dentistry in the State.

Mr. P. H. Murphy.—Authorizing an exchange of arms between New York State and the United States Government.

Mr. Finn—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to grant permits for the erection of stands in Vesey Street.

Mr. Husted—Compelling domestic mutual fire insurance corporations in New York City and Kings County to show agreements with 400 applicants, citizens of the State holding $5,000 worth of property, and in other portions of the State holding property worth $2,500, before they shall be authorized to commence business; also prohibiting the same class of corporations from underwriting on property not situated in the state.

Mr. Gledhill—Providing for a five-cent rate of fare on any railroad in the State for one continuous ride within the limits of any city or village; also providing for a transfer system entitling passengers to a continuous ride, and also compelling the sale of thirty tickets for $1 to be used during the common hours of travel.

Mr. Ives—Providing that deer shall not be hunted with artificial lights or traps for five years from June 1, 1897.

Mr. McKeon—Providing for the issuance of $35,000 worth of bonds by the City of Brooklyn for the improvement of Pearl Street.

Mr. Garby—Specifying the manner in which assessments for land improvements shall be levied in the Village of Port Richmond, and defining property subject to such assessments.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Building in New York City shall be a civil engineer.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Controller of New York to cancel the assessment levied on real estate owned by the rector and others of St. Luke's Church property situated at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and St. Nicholas Terrace, and Convent Avenue.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the continuance of free instruction in various branches in certain institutions of New York City and Brooklyn.

NEW COURT HOUSE BILL.

Part of the Contracts to be Made Without Public Letting.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—A bill was introduced by Assemblyman Austin yesterday providing for the construction of the new Court House for the Appellate Division, in New York City. One section provides specifically that a portion of the contracts shall be awarded "without public letting." That part of the bill which contains this provision reads thus:

"The said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall also, without public letting, make such contracts or purchases from time to time as shall be necessary for the complete furnishing and equipment of the said Court House according to the designs and specifications of the said architect, approved by a majority of the Justices of said Appellate Division and the requirements of said Justices."

Mr. Austin was asked to-day by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES why this provision had been made.

"I do not know," he said. "The bill was sent to me by Judge Barrett with a letter asking me to introduce it. I did not read it carefully, and did not know that it provided for the awarding of any contracts without public letting."

"Is it not unusual?"

"On the face of it, I should say it is. I do not know any reason for it, although there may be one."

The bill introduced by Mr. Austin makes the bonds to be issued by the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners for construction of this building, 4 per cents. John Proctor Clarke of the Corporation Counsel's office was here yesterday with a bill which had been approved in his office, which proposed that these bonds should bear not to exceed 6 per cent., the precise rate to be fixed by the Controller. Mr. Clarke did not know of the existence of the other bill until he arrived here, and so decided not to have the one he had brought up introduced until he could investigate. With reference to the clause in Mr. Austin's bill, Mr. Clarke said:

"I suppose it is desired to finish the new building in the best fashion as is fitting for so dignified a body as the court, with furniture to match, and the provision may have been put in to prevent being compelled to take the bid of firms that would try to work off a cheap brand of furniture."

TO PROTECT THE FLAG.

Terms of Senator Grady's Bill Introduced Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Senator Grady (Dem., N. Y.,) to-day introduced a bill adding a sub-division to section 640 of the Penal Code, which is intended to prevent the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the United States or State flag. The bill provides:

"Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, puts or causes to be placed any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or flag of this State, or flag or ensign bearing some resemblance to either of such flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, or who in any manner appends, annexes, or affixes to any such standard, flag, or ensign any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who displays or exhibits or causes to be displayed or exhibited any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or flag of this State, or flag, standard, color, or ensign bearing some resemblance to either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, upon which shall, in any manner be put, attached, annexed, or affixed, any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who publicly and willfully mutilates, tramples upon, or otherwise defaces or defiles any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, whether any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns are public or private property, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $250, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

"Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to flags, standards, colors, or ensigns in the navy or militia of the service of the United States or of this State, upon which inscriptions, names, words, marks, or symbols are placed pursuant to law or authorized regulations."

LECTURES TO TEACHERS.

Bill to Continue the Work of the Museum of Natural History.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, of the American Museum of Natural History, was here to-day, with a bill which provides for continuance of the lectures to teachers throughout the State, which have for several years been a feature of the work at the museum. Mr. Austin introduced the bill.

It varies somewhat from the previous bills on the same subject. An appropriation of $18,000 is asked, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to enter into an agreement for four years with the museum, for continuing the instruction at the State Normal schools, the Normal College of the City of New York, the teachers' institutes throughout the State. This has heretofore been authorized by laws passed in 1886, 1888, 1891, and 1893.

The appropriation is to be paid out of the free school fund. Prof. Bickmore submitted for information of the committee which will consider the bill a statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, showing the amount of money which New York City contributed to the school funds of the State last year. From this it appears that the aggregate school tax raised by New York State for the previous year was $3,989,887.95. Of this New York City contributed $1,818,820.26, while there was allotted to the City of New York $643,343.48, leaving $1,170,476.78, which New York City contributed to other schools. The amount devoted to the eleven normal schools, was $275,872.15, of which New York City paid $124,142.47.

Legislative Notes.

—The Senate has adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to increase the compensation of letter carriers.

—The Assembly Committee on Public Printing has appointed a sub-committee to examine into the details of the contract for public printing.

—The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections will hear the contest cases of Kempner against Sullivan and Slovack against Andrews, in the City Hall, New York City, Saturday, Jan. 23.

—The Statutory Revision Commission has been at work all Summer on a bill which repeals all laws in relation to villages, and substitutes an entirely new codification, classifying the villages of the State into the first class, with a population over 5,000; second class, from 3,000 to 5,000; third class, from 1,000 to 3,000, and fourth under 1,000.

—The State Prison Commission has decided to oppose the bill providing for the marking of prison-made goods as such; the bill to permit the sentencing to penitentiaries of prisoners convicted of felonies whose terms of imprisonment are five years or less, and the bill prohibiting printing in State prisons.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Business Session in Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The New York State Bar Association held its business session at the City Hall to-day. President Whittaker of New York City delivered his annual address, and papers were read as follows: "Plea for Preservation of Public Records," David H. Carvalho; "Historic Methods of Law Reform," Prof. C. A. Collin of New York; "How the Battle of Lexington was Looked Upon in England," the Hon. John Winslow; "Examination in Law for Admission to the Bar in the State of New York," Franklin M. Danaher of Albany; "Statutory Revision," the Hon. W. H. Johnson of Oneonta.

Officers were elected as follows: President—E. G. Whittaker; Treasurer—Albert Hessberg; Corresponding Secretary—A. J. Parker; Recording Secretary—L. B. Proctor; Assistant Secretary—Fred E. Wadhams. The Vice Presidents and committeemen of last year were re-elected.

A resolution requesting the Judges to write shorter opinions was laid upon the table. At the suggestion of G. M. Divem a resolution was adopted favoring the publication of the statutes within two weeks after the Legislature adjourned.

This evening a banquet was served to the visiting lawyers at the Fort Orange Club, at which were present Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Supreme Court, and the United States Court.

State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The State Agricultural Society to-day elected the following officers: President — Benjamin F. Tracy, Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary—James B. Docharty, Albany; Recording Secretary—Frederick C. Schraub, Lowville; Treasurer—W. Judson Smith, Syracuse; Vice Presidents—Dr. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook; James Hilton, New Scotland; W. R. Weed, Potsdam; William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield; Dr. C. S. Barney, Milford; T. M. Osborne, Auburn; H. P. Hopkins, Buffalo.

Murderer Hoch Executed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—John Hoch was executed to-day in Auburn Prison. He murdered Minnie Ingersall at Martinsville, Lewis County, July 10, 1895. He loved the young woman and killed her because she did not love him. Hoch also shot an inoffensive old man who had witnessed the murder, but did not kill him.

Triplets Born in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—Frederick Haid, who keeps a saloon at 902 Westminster Street, had an unusually large addition to his family last evening. His wife gave birth to triplets, all girls. Their aggregate weight is 14½ pounds. This morning all were doing well.

LOOMIS L. WHITE TO RETIRE.

A Successful Broker Since 1852 and a Stock Exchange Member for Forty Years.

The firm of L. L. White & Co., stock brokers, 80 Broadway, will cease to exist after Feb. 1, as Loomis L. White, the senior partner and Stock Exchange member, intends to retire from business. The partners are Mr. White and Louis K. Taylor. Mr. Taylor has no plans at present.

Mr. White, who is sixty-seven years old, became a memoer of the Stock Exchange July 3, 1856. He has had a career as a broker that has no chronicle of adversity since 1852. Half a century ago he came to this city and his first employment was as a clerk at $75 a year. He remembers those days with pleasure. He lived comfortably on his small salary, boarding near the aristocratic centre, Bowling Green.

During the next five years he worked at a desk, and eked out his income by newspaper work on the Daybook, of which D. F. Bacon was editor; went to Nicaragua and established the mercantile firm of Body & White at San Juan del Sur, and did business for the Nicaragua Transit Company and for the San Francisco steamers of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Appointed Consul at San Juan by President Fillmore, in 1852, Mr. White remained at that port until the following year, when he returned to New York and established the broker's firm of Worth & White. Three years later he paid $300 for his Stock Exchange seat. Its value at one time was $36,000. The last sale of a seat netted $19,000.

Just after going on the floor of the Exchange Mr. White went to St. Paul, Minn., and founded the banking house of Dana & White, to return in 1861 and renew his partnership with F. W. Worth. As a broker, he executed the commissions of nearly all of the prominent Wall Street operators, including Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Commodore, and Addison Cammack.

Frank A. White, his son, who was to have taken up his father's business, died six years ago, and Mr. White in retiring at the end of the month intends to retire into private life. He will not, however, sell his seat in the Stock Exchange, mainly because it carries a life insurance of $10,000. Mr White and his family may travel in Europe for a time, but their future home will be at their beautiful country estate at Pomfret, Conn., comprising 128 acres. Mr. White has sold his town house at 5 East Sixty-sixth Street.

PANIC IN A CABLE CAR.

One Man Hurt and Several Other Persons Bruised and Cut by Broken Glass.

In consequence of some mishap to the grip, a cable car bound down Lexington Avenue at a high rate of speed came to an abrupt stop at Thirty-fourth Street about 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The car was completely filled, passengers standing on the rear platform as well as in the aisle, and the shock of the sudden stoppage was so great that it threw everybody violently into the forward end of the car. Several persons received painful injuries, and one man was forced bodily through one of the front windows.

Most of the passengers thought a collision had occurred, and each endeavored to get out of the car as speedily as possible. Clothes were torn and faces and hands were scratched in the desperate scramble to get out. Two children were passed through the broken windows.

The man pushed through the front car window gave his name as Aaron Brodek, aged twenty-six years, of 22 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. He was taken to Bellevue, where it was found he had two severe cuts over the eye and was suffering from shock. At his own request he was sent home.

ELEPHANT FOR MR. PLATT.

It Is Made of Pinks, with the Words "G. O. P." in Violets.

Mr. Platt has an elephant on his hands. It is made of pinks. His friends in this city gave it to him last evening.

The elephant is three feet high and four feet long, and is constructed of 4,000 carnations, each one being wired into a strong wire frame. Its eyes are represented by bunches of violets.

The familiar letters "G. O. P." are also wrought out in violets. A friend suggested that they stand now for "Grand Old Platt."

An effort will be made to preserve the carnation elephant, put on a fresh garniture of pinks, and send it to Albany as a centrepiece on the banquet table at the Platt dinner Tuesday night.

Mr. Platt received a number of congratulations yesterday in consequence of his formal election as United States Senator.

GEORGE AND THE MAYORALTY.

Purroy Will Not Say Whether the Single Taxer Is Slated or Not.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, who recently bolted from Tammany Hall, and who is trying to form an anti-Tammany organization, was asked last night if there was any truth in the rumor that he had slated Henry George as candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

"Wait until October," said Mr. Purroy.

"Do you deny that Mr. George is your candidate?" was asked.

"Wait until October," repeated Mr. Purroy. In reply to another question, he said: "In my opinion, there is no office in the United States too high for Henry George; but wait until October. We don't nominate men in January to run for office in November."

When Henry George ran for Mayor of this city, in 1886, he polled 68,110 votes, against Abram S. Hewitt's 90,552.

CIVIL ENGINEERS MEET.

Annual Convention of the American Society Held Yesterday.

The American Society of Civil Engineers met in forty-fourth annual convention in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There were 300 members present, and President T. C. Clarke of New York was in the chair.

The main business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President—B. M. Harrod of New Orleans; Vice Presidents—Col. George H. Mendell of San Francisco and J. F. Wallace of Chicago; Treasurer—John Thomson of this city; Directors—James Owen, Newark, N. J.; Rudolph Herring, New York; Henry G. Morse, Wilmington, Del.; Benjamin L. Crosby, St. Louis; Henry C. Haines, Atlanta; Lorenzo M. Johnson, Eagle Pass, Texas.

During the afternoon a collation was served in the rooms of the society, and at 9 o'clock this morning the members will go by special train, by invitation of A. Keley, engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Commission, to Sing Sing to inspect the Cornell Dam. This evening a reception will be held at the Waldorf, to be followed by the annual ball.

Last evening a large number of members assembled in the church to listen to a paper on the origin and early history of the organization and its development for forty-four years, by the Secretary, Charles Warren Hunt. At the close of the lecture stereopticon pictures of the various officers were exhibited.

Fire in a Dry Goods Store.

Fire was discovered last night at about 7 o'clock in Hannigan & Bouillon's dry goods store at Grand and Forsyth Streets. The flames gutted the second floor and the rear portions of the third and fourth floors, while the stock on the ground floor was badly damaged by water. The loss is about $25,000. The Grand Street and the Second Avenue street cars were stopped for more than an hour. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Chicago's West Side Elevated Placed in the Hands of a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver, appointed by the Federal court, this afternoon.

The New York holders of

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED

Taken from a Louisiana Jail by a Mob of Armed Men.

COTTON MURDERERS HANGED.

The Assassins Made to Confess and Allowed to Fight Between Themselves Before the Lynching—Hanging Substituted for Burning.

AMITE CITY, La., Jan. 20.—Yesterday evening when it became known that John Johnson and Arch Joiner, charged with the Cotton family murders, would be lynched, small groups of strangers from every section of this and adjoining parishes commenced to come in and hold low conversations on the street corners. The night was a most miserable one, raining and gloomy. About 9 o'clock there were perhaps 250 persons on the streets, when suddenly some 150 men on horses galloped up to the jail, and, having found the deputy who had charge, forced him to open the jail door and also to open the steel cages, and they took from the cages John Johnson and Arch Joiner and Gus Williams, the latter a negro charged with murdering his wife last Summer, near Independence.

The crowd of men were very quiet and made no hostile demonstrations other than to get the three negroes. After procuring their men they had a short consultation, and decided to hang Gus Williams to an oak tree near a negro church on the outer edge of the town. A rope was quickly adjusted over a large limb, with one end around Williams's neck. Williams was made to get on a horse, and the horse was struck with a whip, jumping from under Williams. His neck was not broken, and some of the men caught hold of his body and jerked him down. He died from strangulation.

Williams disposed of, the crowd started on the long march to John Cotton's house, where the other murders were committed. Johnson and Joiner walked a mile or so, when a wagon was procured and they rode the rest of the way. The distance traveled was twelve miles, through a heavy rain. There were nearly 200 in the crowd during the march. Arch Joiner prayed a great deal, but Johnson did not seem to mind his fate, remaining quiet most of the way.

After a ride of four hours the Cotton residence was reached, and all dismounted. Joiner made a break for liberty, but was captured before he had gone very far. Joiner and Johnson desired to fight, and they were permitted to have a set-to, after which they were taken into the house and separated, and efforts were made to get a confession from them. Johnson stuck to his former statements that Arch Joiner was the man who did the deeds. Joiner stoutly maintained his innocence for a while, but finally, when brought face to face with Johnson, owned up that he killed Mr. John Cotton and Merven Stevens, and then Johnson confessed that he killed Mrs. John Cotton, Miss Agnes Miller, and Miss Lizzie Miller.

A discussion then arose as to the best way to dispose of the two self-confessed murderers. Some were in favor of burning them, and fires were made for that purpose, and some say Johnson was actually pushed into the fire and burned. Cooler judgment prevailed, and it was finally decided to hang them, which was done, and their bodies were riddled with bullets.

It was Arch Joiner's earnest request that he be shot to death, and this was finally determined upon, and was the mode of death which was meted out to Johnson, but at the last moment, after the fire had been started, it was agreed that both be hanged, as Gus Williams had been, and they were taken a quarter of a mile from the Cotton residence and executed as above stated.

They both implicated two other negroes, but said nothing about a white man.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Fine Weather but a Heavy Track—Three Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Fine weather and a heavy track marked to-day's sport. Favorites won three races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Trixie, 105 pounds, (Warren,) 40 to 1, won by a head; Rouble, 109, (J. Hill,) 4 to 5, second by four lengths; Hardenburgh, 102, (Dorsey,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:35¾. Ban Johnson, F. M. B., Fischer, and Summer Coon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; three furlongs. Miss Patrick, 105 pounds, (Snell,) 20 to 1, won by three lengths; Lillian Russell, 100, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 1, second by a head; George C., 103, (Walker,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:38½. Ironical, Grace Himyar, Our Lizzie, Floss, Variety, Miss Hattie, and Jaybird also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Charm, 103 pounds, (Dorsey,) 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Strathreel, 96, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second by four lengths; Ida Wagner, 93, (Walker,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Dorah Wood, Atalanta, and Partisan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Gentilly Handicap, $1,000; one mile. Irish Lady, 103 pounds, (Dorsey,) 9 to 5, won by four lengths; Damocles, 113, (Turbiville,) 4 to 1, second by six lengths; Sauterne, 96, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Rossmore, Trilby, and Alamo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Springtime, 104 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 15 to 1, won by two lengths; Bob Clampett, 109, (Turbiville,) 8 to 1, second by two lengths; Little Matt, 112, (Warren,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Plutus, Winsome, Romance, C. C. Rumrill, and Galley West also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. John Conroy, 105 pounds, (Beauchamp,) even, won by four lengths; Princess Bonnie, 103, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1, second by a length; Senator Penrose, 101, (Morse,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Harry S., Tempesta, Ilia, Marmion, Styx, Clymena, The Aristocrat, and Mist also ran.

SKATING RACES AT STAMFORD.

Four Events Contested on Cove Pond Yesterday.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—The speed skating championships of the National Skating Association of America commenced this afternoon on the half-mile track at Cove Pond, within a short trolley ride of the town. The ice was in splendid condition. The number of entries received in the championship and handicap events is far in excess of any other year, and, with the exception of J. S. Johnson, all the best-known skaters both in this country and in Canada are entered. There were four races to-day.

One Mile, Novice, Amateur.—Won by C. McClave of New York City; G. Halvorsen, Cornwall, second, and I. Worth, Staten Island, third. Time—3:19 3-5.

Half Mile, for Boys Under Fifteen.—Won by Leroy Lee, Brooklyn; E. Bell, Stamford, Conn., second, and A. Y. Sarony, New York, third. Time—1:46 1-5.

Two Mile, Handicap.—Won by D. McPartland of Verplanck's Point, N. Y.; A. Y. Morgan, (65 yards,) second, and T. Cooney of Cornwall, N. Y., (scratch,) third. Time—6:17.

Twenty-five Miles, Championship of Connecticut.—Won by C. McClave, Port Chester; A. P. Miller, Stamford, second; J. Ennis, Jr., Stamford, third. Time—1:41:52 1-5.

Ice Yachting on Orange Lake.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The ice yacht race for the Van Nostrand Cup, handicap, was sailed at Orange Lake to-day. The ice was in good condition. Wind light from the east. The course was ten miles, race to be finished within an hour. There were five entries, as follows: Alderman Robert Kernahan's Troubler, H. N. Knitten's Frolic, Commodore H. C. Higginson's Cold Wave, Frank G. Wood's Flying Jib, and Vice Commodore Willet Kidd's Snowdrift. The race was finished in 40 minutes flat, Snowdrift winning by 32 seconds actual time; corrected time, 10½ seconds. Cold Wave was second.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 20.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Double Quick, 101 pounds, (Clawson,) 10 to 1, won by two lengths; Ricardo, 104, (Shepard,) 25 to 1, second by half a length; Tim Murphy, 101, (H. Martin,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Coda, Trix, Seaside, Goldbug, Doctor G., Boreas, Two Cheers, Allahabad, and Kowalsky also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs, purse. Caspar, 104 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 10, won by a length; Quicksilver, 120, (J. Weber,) 4 to 1, second by a head; Simmons, 117, (Doggett,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Lovelock, Classic, P. E., William Pinkerton, Mount Roy, Jim Blackburn, Basquil, and Sir Richard also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The California Maidens' Stakes, for three-year-olds, six furlongs, $700 to the winner. Sly, 124 pounds, (R. Isom,) 4 to 1, won by a head; Arrezzo, 120, (W. Martin,) 3 to 2, second by a nose; Hannetta, 121, (Freeman,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Etta H., Harold Lindsay, Nebula, Jack O'Lantern, Nonchalance, Senator Morgan, Manzanilla, The Tourist, Mystic Maze, Red Fork, and Bernard also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth, handicap. Mount McGregor II., 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won by two and a half lengths; St. Lee, 112, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, second by half a length; Wheel of Fortune, 107, (Hennessy,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:47¼. Thelma, Schiller, Flashlight, and Lobengula also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, handicap, at five furlongs. Three Forks, 165 pounds, (Peters,) 2 to 1, won by three and a half lengths; Tuxedo, 125, (Galindo,) 40 to 1, second by two lengths; Fi Fi, 132, (Cairns,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:17¼. Imported Autonomy, Fleetwood, Arundel, Gold Dust, Brilliant, and Broad Billow also ran. J. O. C. fell.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Charles A., 101 pounds, (Spencer,) 50 to 1, won by a head; Meadow Lark, 104, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second by a head; Howard, 107, (Hennessy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Major Cook, Joan, McLight, Pollock, and Daylight also ran.

FIELD TRIALS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Setter Derby Was Finished Yesterday Afternoon.

WEST POINT, Miss., Jan. 20.—Rain prevented the trials until this afternoon, when the Setter Derby was finished and two brace of all-age pointer stakes were tried. Without any reason for it the six dogs in the second series were carried into the third and the judges must have been thoroughly convinced of their error. Pin Money and Christina were the first brace down, both running in splendid form, Christina never running so well before. Always fast enough, she increased her range to advantage. Pin Money succeeded in beating her.

Dave Earl and Tory Rustic ran a fair competition with little or no advantage to either. There was little work on game which Earl did. Peconic ran with Hurstburn Zip, both proving that they had no business in this series, and especially Peconic's statements.

About 3 o'clock the All-age Pointer Stake was started, Von Gull beating Sister Sue out, though she did better than usual. Von Cull ran in his best form. Virginia beat Gull ran in his best form, finding all the bevies, doing most single point work alone. Tick Boy was decidedly off form and did a lot of bad work.

Interschoolastic Hockey.

The Montclair team and the Berkeley men played a game of hockey last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street near Columbus Avenue, in the interscholastic series. The Montclair team play was much superior, and they won by 5 goals to 0. The line-up:

BERKELEY.	Position.	MONTCLAIR.
Granbury	Goal	Griffin
Pell	Point	Lindley
Huntington	Cover Point	Trautschold Phillips

Forwards

Paulding	Anderson
Bearle	Cary
Thomas	McBurney
Gulden	Hornfeck

Referee—Mr. Pope.

A Special Sweepstakes Race.

A special sweepstakes has been arranged to be run at the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The conditions and entries are as follows:

A special sweepstakes of $500 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added. Two to start, by one vote. At weight for age. One mile and a half. Brookdale Stable names bay colt Requital, 4 years old, by Eothen-Retribution; A. Belmont names brown colt Hastings, 4 years old, by Spendthrift-Cinderella; P. J. Dwyer names chestnut colt Handspring, 4 years old, by Hanover-My Favorite; M. F. Dwyer names bay colt Ben Brush, 4 years old, by Bramble-Roseville.

Wefers to Race in the Garden.

Champion B. J. Wefers has decided to try for the world's record, 60 yards sprint, at the carnival of sports to be held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 13. The record is now held by L. E. Myers, who covered the distance in 6 2-5 seconds in 1882. Wefers now holds the 100-yard record of 9 4-5 seconds, 220 yard, and the 300 yards. Wefers has started in train for the games, and will be accompanied here by a team of Georgetown athletes.

Indoor Football Match.

An indoor football match provided novel entertainment for the members and guests of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club on the club arena last evening. The Polytechnic Institute eleven defeated the Brooklyn Latin School team in a snappy game by a score of 18 to 0. Lack of team work resulted in the Latin School defeat. Only once was the Polytechnic goal threatened. The play was somewhat rough.

Previous to the games music ride, under the direction of Harry Taylor, and led by Samuel Streit and Miss Ethel Moore, was executed by eighteen couples before a fashionable audience of nearly 1,500.

Athletic Deal at Harvard.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The corporation of Harvard University has granted to the athletic management the sum of $15,000, to be used in putting Soldiers' Field into proper shape for all branches of college sports. The grant is made in consideration that the Carey Building, the present locker building on Holmes Field, be absolutely relinquished to the corporation by the athletic management.

Naval Reserves Beaten at Hockey.

The Clifton Hockey Team of Clifton, S. I., defeated the First Naval Reserve Team of New York at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, by a score of four goals to two. The playing was spirited.

W. J. Weeks's Invitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned invites any person of seventy-five years of age or upward to compete with him in skating from 50 to 500 miles. He also invites any person, regardless of age, to compete with him in delineating on the ice by skating the forms of the letters composing the name of any person, place, or thing, or any sentence in the English language.

N. B.—This is not a challenge nor a wager, but a friendly invitation, and, as such, the host will fix the time, place, and manner of the entertainment, of which the party wishing to accept will be duly notified.

W. J. WEEKS.

Yaphank, Jan. 20, 1897.

IS IT FRANCIS SCHLATTER?

The Healer Said to Have Attempted Suicide in Ogden, Utah

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 20.—Francis Schlatter, or his double, is in this city in a precarious condition. He attempted suicide last night, and probably succeeded. About 7:45 o'clock he went into the lunch room of the Union Pacific Hotel, drank a cup of coffee, and went out on the platform. Soon after, he opened a pocketknife and cut his throat, severing the windpipe and most of the arteries, but missing the jugular vein.

He was removed to the city jail, and a physician called. The man urged the doctor to let him alone, as he wanted to die. He talked in a rambling manner, and once asked for a revolver that he might end his suffering. His resemblance to Schlatter, the healer, impressed all present, his hair and beard being long, black, and wavy. Being in a semi-delirious state, it is impossible to learn his name.

The physician says the man will die.

Driven Insane by His Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—A. J. Speckert, who was President of the German-American Title Company when it failed last year for over $250,000, was adjudged insane in the Circuit Court to-day. Speckert's injudicious investments wrecked the corporation and he fled the city. He returned a short time ago and attempted to kill J. C. Eisenman, his brother-in-law, whom he accused of robbing him of $250,000 worth of Montana mining stock. Speckert has been in jail ever since.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, is ordered to the works of the Petersburg Iron Company, Petersburg, Va., to inspect cast-iron projectiles.

—First Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, adjutant Second Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and take station at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty.

—Capt. Cornelius Gardener, Nineteenth Infantry, is ordered to proceed to Lansing, Mich., and report to the Governor of Michigan for duty with the National Guard of that State.

—Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, is ordered to make visits to Alliance, Ohio, to inspect gun carriages, and Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, to Plainfield, N. J., Ansonia, Conn., for the same purpose.

Navy.

—Ensign R. McLean is transferred from the Oregon to the Adams.

—Assistant Surgeon H. La Motte is ordered before the Retiring Board at Washington.

—The orders of Commander E. W. Watson to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard have been revoked, and he is ordered home, with two months' leave.

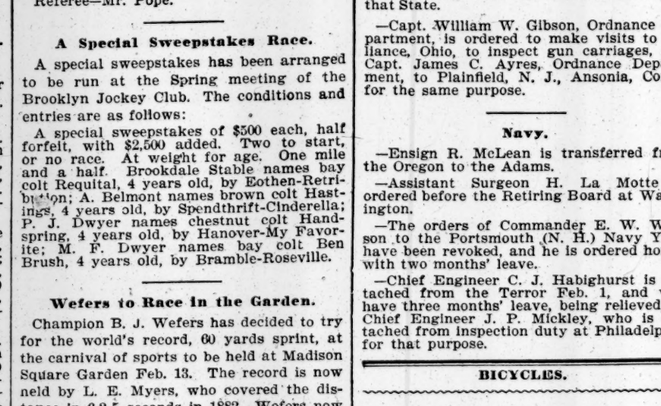
—Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is detached from the Terror Feb. 1, and will have three months' leave, being relieved by Chief Engineer J. P. Mickley, who is detached from inspection duty at Philadelphia for that purpose.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

The first and last of the "Kimball" is yours. Call at the factory at any hour and a guide will explain every wrinkle in material and machinery.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave L., and 300 Broadway.



My work as a school teacher often brings on a state of intense nervousness, which prevents digestion and results in severe headaches. I have found that by watching my feelings and taking a

Ripans Tabule

when I feel myself becoming tired and nervous—I get relief at the time and prevent further trouble.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Secure NOW the best designs below factory prices.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-law6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-law6mTh

BRUST, CHARLES L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Maria Caroline Pfingsthorn, send greeting:

Whereas, Nils G. Kant of the City of Brooklyn, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES L. BRUST, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WALTER THORN, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. d16-1aw6wTh

CRAIGIN, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. CRAIGIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Stone, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. GEORGE A. CRAIGIN, Administrator; WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-law6mTh

DE FOREST, AGNES FRANCES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara Tyng De Forest, if living; James O'Shea, if living; Mary E. O'Shea, if living, and, if they are not living, to their heirs and next of kin, if any, and generally to all persons interested in the estate of AGNES FRANCES DE FOREST, deceased, as heirs or next of kin, if any; the names and places of residence of all of whom are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, John H. Wherry of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22nd day of April, 1891, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AGNES FRANCES DE FOREST, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JA14-1aw6wTh&f25.

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-law6mTh

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of February next.—Dated New-York, the third day of August, 1896. ANN TELFER TOOKE, Administratrix. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New-York City, Attorneys for Administratrix. au6-law6mTh

HASTINGS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1896. WILLIAM H. HASTINGS, ROBERT HASTINGS, Executors, and MARY E. HASTINGS, Executrix. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City. n19-law6mTh

LENTILHON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Lentilhon, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Carmalt, Sherrill & Lockwood, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1897. EUGENE LENTILHON, JAMES G. JANEWAY, Executors. CARMALT, SHERRILL & LOCKWOOD, 35 Nassau Street, Attorneys for Executors. ja21-law6mTh&fjy22

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased.

Whereas, All of the next of kin of said deceased have consented that the penalty of the bond to be given and filed by the person applying to be appointed as administrator herein need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of the said deceased; and

Whereas, An application has been made for the appointment of an administrator upon the said estate under and in pursuance of that part of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is applicable to the giving of such a bond upon such an application,

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the said statute in such cases made and provided to all persons having claims against the estate of the said RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased, to present them to the undersigned Surrogate, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—Dated December 30th, 1896.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Surrogate.

HOADLEY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 22 William St., N. Y. City. ja7-2aw4wM&Th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACKSON, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES JACKSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily V. Jackson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d24-1aw6wTh

JACKSON, EMILY W. and ETHEL V.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily W. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown; Maus R. Vedder, 690 Madison Avenue, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily V. Jackson, as guardian of the estate of Emily W. Jackson and Ethel V. Jackson, and show cause why she should not be discharged from all duties and liabilities as such guardian, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d24-1aw6wTh

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH J. SHRADER, Executrix. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. s3-1aw6mTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, JOHN FENNEL, Administrators. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au6-law6mTh

ROTH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Ann Roth, Lydia Schäublin, Mary Roth Kuehn, Samuel Roth, Johannes Roth, Heinrich Roth, Anna Barbara Schäublin, Anna Maria Sutter, Anna Roth, Anna Elizabeth Wolfschlaeger, Anna Barbara Krattiger, Elizabeth Schäublin, Susanna Roth, Matilda Reinhold, Marie Louise Reinhold, John Frank Wollyung, Louis Michael Wollyung, "Swiss Benevolent Society" of the City of New York, "German Hospital and Dispensary" in the City of New York, "Isabella Heimath" or "Isabella Home" of the City of New York, widow, next of kin and legatees of John Roth, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the sixteenth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of Adolphus H. Stolber, as the executor of the last will and testament of JOHN ROTH, deceased, should not be judicially settled, and why a decree should not be made thereupon, revoking his letters testamentary, and discharging him accordingly, and why he should not have such other or further order or decree in the premises as may be just and proper, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Supplemental.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, Jean Elizabeth Suter, office and Post Office address 99 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. d17-1aw6wTh

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Executor. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executor. s17-1aw6mTh

SMITH, M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SMITH JAMES, otherwise known as M. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Surviving Administrator. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Administrator. s17-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the law office of Parker & Scudder, No. 181 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1896. FRANCES G. PARDEE, GEORGE M. S. HORTON, Executors. PARKER & SCUDDER, Attorneys for Executors, 181 Broadway, New-York. s24-1aw6mTh

TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896. JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN H. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n5-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as trustee under the last will and testament of Andrew McGown, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY P. McGOWN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the First Avenue, distant one hundred feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred and thirteen feet; thence southerly and parallel with the First Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet; thence northerly and on a line parallel with First Avenue forty (40) feet, to the centre line of Harlem Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction through the centre of Harlem Creek, one hundred and seventy (170) feet, more or less, to a point in the westerly line of First Avenue, distant twelve (12) feet eleven (11) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street; and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue eighty-eight (88) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain other piece of land in said city, bounded and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant four hundred and eighty-eight (488) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, and running thence easterly in a direct line and part of the distance along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet, more or less, to the bulkhead line on Harlem River; thence southerly along said bulkhead line one hundred and one (101) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street and part of the distance along the centre line of the block, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet, to a point in said centre line, distant four hundred and eighty-eight (488) feet easterly from First Avenue; and thence northerly and on a line parallel with First Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain other piece of land in said city, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant five hundred and thirteen (513) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence easterly in a direct line and part of the distance along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet to the bulkhead line on Harlem River; thence in a northwesterly direction and along said bulkhead line about eighty-one (81) feet; thence in a direct line westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, to a point eighty (80) feet and eleven (11) inches north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and one hundred (100) feet west of Avenue A; and thence southerly eighty (80) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the norther

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15. Piano recital—3:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sue—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Wer War's?—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Symphony Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—A Run on the Bank—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating—Day and evening.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1897.

INVESTIGATION OR LEGISLATION?

The Senate at Albany yesterday adopted the Lexow resolution providing for a special committee to investigate "trusts." Mr. LEXOW, in advocating the adoption of his resolution and opposing the substitutes of Mr. CANTOR and Mr. GRADY, used strong language in denouncing these "unlawful combinations," but he failed to show the need of investigation to disclose their existence or their methods.

There have been repeated investigations of this subject in the last twenty years, and the evidence collected as late as 1892 must be accessible in the records of the Senate. A strong anti-trust law was passed in 1893, and it was amended last year so as to give the Attorney General special power to proceed against the "Trustees, Directors, managers, or other officers of a corporation, or against any corporation foreign or domestic," to restrain them from carrying out in this State any "contract, combination, or business" for the purpose of "restraining or preventing competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use in this State, or with the intent to restrict or restrain trade or commerce in this State."

This amendment of the act of 1893 and a bill amending the "executive law" so as to give the Attorney General power to subpoena witnesses and compel testimony for the purpose of determining whether such combinations have been formed or not were recommended by the Attorney General last year as all that was needed in the way of new legislation. While the amendment of the anti-trust law was duly incorporated therein, the bill which was to enable the Attorney General to give it effect by laying the foundation for prosecutions failed for some unexplained reason to receive the approval of Gov. MORTON after passing both houses.

There is no lack of law against trusts and combinations, and there is certainly no need of more investigation to find out what legislation is required. The Attorney General said last year that the only thing necessary was to give him certain additional powers for conducting prosecutions, and the bill he recommended is now before the Legislature again. Senator LEXOW said in his speech yesterday that "no legislation hitherto devised had been adequate to cope with or check the spread of this evil." Legislation will of itself accomplish nothing. There is no use in making laws against any practice unless the laws are enforced, and the Senator referred to no effort to enforce existing law which had failed because the legislation was not adequate. The main trouble has been in this and other States, and in the National jurisdiction, that, while there is plenty of denunciation of trusts and combinations of capital in speeches, and plenty of enactments against them, there is practically no prosecution of offenses under the law.

If any legislation is now needed, it is that strengthening the hands of the Attorney General which was recommended last year and which somebody persuaded the Governor not to approve after the session had ended. The same persuasive influence appears to have control of the Legislature this year, and what is proposed now is to investigate, not legislate. Among the alleged combinations in restraint of "competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use" is that which gas companies in this city and Brooklyn are said to have entered into. Doubtless action touching this matter will have to await the Lexow investigation.

If it is true that there is an offensive and defensive alliance between the large corporations and combinations of capital and the powers that control legislation in this State, as is frequently alleged, it is quite natural that when legislation is asked for investigation should be given. An investigation can be controlled by a committee and directed to whatever purpose it may desire; and it is quite as effective in preventing as in promoting legislation, and is quite as often used for that purpose.

THE OLD STONE AGE SENATORS.

Distinguished anthropologists are no doubt already converging on Washington intent on studying the cranial formation of the Senators who entertain paleolithic views of the arbitration treaty. In their arguments against confirmation these Senators express social opinions that were held in the glacial period, when chipped-flint spearheads were the arguments that closed debate and the man with the thickest pate and the largest club was the boss of the neighborhood. They are a survival, a singular persistence, of the unfit. Look out for men with long cloaks and a foreign accent haunting the Senate gallery and intently scrutinizing the bumps and behavior of CHANDLER, MILLS, MORGAN, and the other enemies of arbitration.

We cannot arbitrate with Great Britain, they protest. She has fortified places all around us. She will tie our hands with this treaty, lull us into a false sense of security while she completes her fortifications, and then grab all the territory she wants. We shall be cheated and humiliated, our honor will be hurt, and our Monroe doctrine abolished, and we shall be made to pull her chestnuts out of the fire, which is always the worst that can befall a nation.

Between the woolly rhinoceros and me, the man of the Neanderthal skull said upon one occasion, there can be no arbitration. In the first place, he is a beast of prodigious size. Then he is a slippery customer. He would put his horn through the treaty and through me if I trusted him. No more can I arbitrate with the fellow in the next cave, around the hill. He was my father, I believe, or something of the sort, and tried to thrash me when I set up a cave of my own. That was more than a hundred years ago, but I hate him for it yet. No; if he molests me, I'll fight him, and I'll fight the bear and the Irish elk and the hyena and all the rest of this prehistoric outfit.

The Calaveras skull man, though it may be that 50,000 years have elapsed since the lava arrested his development by burying him a hundred feet deep, would probably have held more enlightened views. He lived in a better country and had superior advantages. His brow presents a noble, dome-like expansion which forbids the belief that he could have shown the marked pithecoid tendencies of CHANDLER and MORGAN.

To spite the President and snub OLNEY the old Stone Age Senators will probably put off confirmation until after MCKINLEY comes in. That is a modern trait, curiously coexisting with their remote ancestral propensities. Children of the present day make faces at their parents and others in authority. It is the same impulse, the same motive, that prevails in the Senate.

MR. OLCOTT'S CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

If the bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. REINHARD of this city regulating appointments in the office of the District Attorney does not have the approval of that officer he should make that fact known promptly and emphatically. If he approves the bill, if it is, in effect, his bill, he has made two very serious mistakes.

The bill places the entire control of examinations in the hands of the appointing officer. He names the examiners from among his own subordinates, and can remove them at his own discretion. Necessarily, with the power of appointment and removal, in addition to the power he possesses as their superior officer, he must control all the methods and acts of the examiners that he cares to control. The conditions of admission to examination, the questions asked, the effect given to questions, the marking of the papers, must be subject to his approval whenever he chooses that they shall be. If the District Attorney were a man of long experience, of perfect integrity, energetic, and ambitious to make his office as efficient as possible—and we do not deny that Mr. OLCOTT has all these qualifications, except experience—these powers might be intrusted to him without fear that he would abuse them. But it would be unnecessary, since the whole scheme is simply one for a preliminary examination by a committee of his subordinates, to weed out all applicants clearly unfitted. Any appointing officer can put such a scheme in operation under any law at any time.

But if Mr. OLCOTT can be trusted with such powers, he will not claim that every appointing officer can be so trusted. He knows by observation and experience that his predecessor, for instance, who was hardly more unhampered in his appointments than this scheme would make Mr. OLCOTT, did not select the best subordinates. Had he done so, why should Mr. OLCOTT be making, or preparing to make, so many changes? Entire discretion in the appointing officer is liable to abuse. Such discretion as this bill gives would be liable to abuse—would, indeed, surely be abused. Against that a wise and prudent man would try to guard. The more sure he is of his own good purposes, the more dangerous it is for him to set the precedent of unrestricted control. Mr. OLCOTT should have sought from the Legislature a Board of Examiners wholly independent of himself.

His second mistake is still more serious. He asks the Legislature to give him free choice among all applicants who pass the minimum marking of 75 per cent. This is, in effect, to evade the provision of the Constitution that examinations shall be competitive. An examination in which any one who attains a fixed grade may be appointed is simply a "pass" examination. It is not competitive at all. Our opinion is that the courts would so determine. For ten years before the Constitution was adopted, in 1894, there had been in the State service, under the law, two kinds of examinations. One was the "pass," or non-competitive examination; the other was the competitive. Those submitting to the latter, who attained a certain grade, were put on the eligible list in the order of their standing, and those standing highest were certified for appointment. The "competitive examination" required by the Constitution is the one last described. It can be no other. Mr. OLCOTT'S plan does not meet the terms of the Constitution.

AMBASSADOR DEPEW.

In apportioning his appointments among the States, we presume President MCKINLEY will not overlook the qualifications of Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW for the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

He is a diplomat by birth, training, and large experience. He is persona grata in England, where his eminent qualities as an orator and friend of man are known to Princes and people.

It might be difficult to persuade him to give up the important business responsibilities that attach him to New York, but the Ambassadorship is a high office.

New York has never had an Ambassador since that rank was created. What a fine name to stand at the head of the roll!

ARBITRATION AND DISARMAMENT.

By far the most important topic of the Queen's speech is the treaty of arbitration. The speech is technically in the right in saying that the treaty is "concluded," although the ratifications have not yet been exchanged, and although certain Senators of the United States are concerning themselves to prevent the exchange. Her Majesty's expression of a hope that the example thus set may "commend to other powers" the consideration of the principle involved is not without foundation.

To say of any European statesman that he is opposed to the principle of arbitration, wherever it can be applied, is to accuse him of a want of humanity and of civilization. The horrors and the burdens of war are to us things remote and contingent. But in every country of Continental Europe, while the horrors of war are remote, the burdens of war are present and pressing. The state of armed peace and of full preparedness for war in which the whole Continent has existed for the past decade, and, indeed, ever since the end of the Franco-German war, constitutes a tax upon European industry which is in truth frightful as well as onerous. Nobody but a fanatical "war lord" could oppose the mitigation of it, and the general acceptance of the principle of arbitration would work a very marked mitigation. It would not, of course, render war impossible, but, as it is very well expressed in the speech from the throne, the principle is one "whereby the danger of war may be notably abated." In particular, it is one whereby a period of deliberation and preparation is secured before a declaration of war is issued. At present there is nothing but selfish prudence to prevent the issue of such a declaration by any power or group of powers.

It is this fact which compels all the European countries to maintain their whole military establishments on what is very near to a war footing. They are forced, that is to say, to have their forces capable of "mobilization" on the shortest notice. If they had a guarantee, in the form of such a treaty as we have made with Great Britain, of a delay of some months between the arising of a cause of quarrel and the actual outbreak of war, they would be able to relax the condition of instant and chronic preparedness for war which adds enormously to their burdens, and from which no one power derives any other advantage than that of not being at a disadvantage. The interchange of treaties of arbitration would of itself operate as a considerable measure of disarmament, without any express stipulation to that effect. But as an overture from any Continental power to any other would be regarded as a confession of military weakness, it is not likely to be made. On the other hand, there is no humiliation involved in an overture by any power to the United States, which, whatever its potential military strength may be, is not in actual military strength up to the level of a third-class European State. If such an overture were made by France, or by any other power, the acceptance of it by us would extend the precedent already set and would, in truth, tend to establish "a principle whereby the danger of war may be notably abated."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The inauguration of Dr. CONATY as rector of the University of Washington was an event of particular interest on account of the events that have preceded it. The rectorship has been the focus of a good many obscure intrigues. Nobody knows exactly why or how Dr. KEANE came to be displaced. In the absence of exact knowledge there has been much conjecture, which seems to have crystallized into a theory that the late rector was too good an American and that he was consequently sacrificed to the anti-American faction in the Church.

The address of the incoming rector was awaited with much curiosity as to what "side" he would take and whether he would make it clear that the displacement of his predecessor and his own succession were triumphs for the alienizing faction in the Church. That curiosity cannot be said to have been completely assuaged by Dr. CONATY'S inaugural address. So far as it furnished any indication, however, it was that the new rector is not disposed to use his power or his influence in favor of the foreign reactionaries in the Catholic Church. All that he said upon this subject was the expression of a hope that the university might "stand as a Catholic and American institution teaching to all men the blessings alike of our holy faith and of our political rights and privileges as citizens of the Republic, which is to us the home of our liberties and the goal of our political aspirations."

This is not very much, but it is more than there is reason to suppose that any member of the foreign or "Cahensiyite" or "Jesuitical" faction would have said if such a person had been chosen rector of the Catholic university instead of Dr. CONATY. On the other hand, it is scarcely so much as Cardinal GIBBONS or Archbishop IRELAND would have said, or indeed Cardinal GIBBONS did say. There has never been any doubt where the Cardinal stood, and if there had been he would have dispelled it in the introductory address which he made at the inauguration. When he declared, as a Catholic prelate, that if he had the power to rewrite the Constitution of the United States he would not change "a single word of that immortal instrument," and when he appealed to the instructors of the university to be "vindicators, not only of religion and science, but also of the civil and political institutions of our beloved country," he showed anew that it is possible for a zealous Catholic priest to be also a fervently patriotic American. It cannot be said that the showing is wholly superfluous.

Tablets of brass should be affixed to the gate posts of the Capitol to commemorate the imposing stupidity of the five legislators—GUY, COFFEY, MCNULTY, CAIN, and ZURN—who bolted the Democratic Senatorial caucus because they could not forget or forgive Senator HILL'S course in the Bryan canvass. That the Senator was dead to the world during a critical four months in the country's history when it was in direful need of defenders is reason enough why a gold Democrat should flout him and jump out of a window to escape the thrall of a caucus where he had a majority. But to "bolt" HILL because he refused to identify himself with the lost cause of BRYAN is a proceeding comparable to that of a Senator in executive session who should obstruct a vote of confirmation on the ground that the appointee had not fought for the lost cause of secession. These men are all looking backward. There are great things going on in front, but they will never see them.

Senator HAWLEY protests that the Cabinet of Mr. MCKINLEY should contain at least one specimen of Pennsylvania or New York Republicans. This is not based on the fact that the population, wealth, enterprise, and general interests of these States are entitled to representation in the National Government, nor on the assumption that in such great States men of corresponding ability might be found. It is based on the large Republican majorities and on the plea that men who won these are entitled to a share in the "party rewards." Mr. HAWLEY certainly has not treated his seat in the Senate as if it were a mere "party reward." He has rather regarded it as a place of trust and responsibility. Why should a Cabinet office be ranked lower than a seat in the Senate? And what would become of any great party in which men worked for "rewards" only?

There is something amusing in the spectacle of a Congress avowedly bent upon reconstructing the tariff on protective lines being asked at the same time to prevent the countries whose products we are endeavoring to shut out from shutting out our products. The packers and provision dealers of the West are very naturally excited over the exclusion of their wares from three Swiss cantons and the proposal to exclude them from France and Germany. They have prepared a petition to the Government asking that treaties preventing the exclusion be negotiated by the State Department. But of course the Governments concerned will exact some equivalent for such a concession, and of course the equivalent will take the form of a more hospitable opening of our markets to their products. There is a practical difficulty about making protection and reciprocity go hand in hand, as the St. Louis platform declared that they should do. It is noteworthy that the sanitary pretense seems to have been mainly abandoned in Europe respecting American provisions. The exclusion is put upon its true ground as a measure of protection, or protection plus retaliation. In so far as the sanitary pretense is maintained, it can be overthrown and the assistance of our exporters of provisions brought to the classes of Europeans who are in favor of cheap food only by "attaining and maintaining," as Secretary MORTON has it, the highest standard of inspection of our exports. This now leaves little to be desired, and to keep it trustworthy is all that we can do. For anything beyond that it seems that the aggrieved packers should apply, not to the State Department, but to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The assumption by the Commissioner of Public Works of a dispensing power in respect of an explicit law is nearly if not quite a novelty in municipal administration. Gen. COLLIS proclaims his purpose of allowing the merchants who occupy the public thoroughfares in the transaction of their private business, contrary to law, to continue their illegal behavior till they have had a chance to procure the repeal of the law in respect to which his only business is to enforce it. This is a particularly curious anomaly in this administration. The reason of the Police Department for a strict enforcement of the Sunday law was that it was the law, and that those who found it oppressive might get it repealed, but in the meantime it should be enforced. The Department of Public Works takes the opposite ground that it will not enforce the law, pending a movement for its repeal. And this law is not oppressive, but on the contrary wholesome and salutary, and those who violate it are incommoding the public and defrauding it of its rights. It seems that the Mayor might well send for his Commissioner of Public Works and give him a talking to in the interest of the municipal administration as well as of the public.

The association of canal boatmen has waked up to the fact that the organization of a great corporation to engage in the business of transportation upon the Erie Canal after its enlargement threatens the destruction of the small boat-owners, but it is to be feared that the result is inevitable. If this waterway is to be used effectively and to continue a potent factor in transportation from the West to this port, modern methods will have to be adopted for doing business on a large scale and at a low cost. In the interest of commerce there is no more reason for limiting the capital of any company or corporation doing business on the canal to $50,000, as the boatmen demand, than for putting that limit upon the capital of transportation companies on the lakes or the river or on the land. The demand is in the interest of the boatowners alone, and is an acknowledgment that the business would be done at lower rates by a large corporation whose competition would therefore be fatal to the old methods. No doubt the old ways, with the towpath and the mule, and with the boatowner's family wash hung on the decks of antique craft, are picturesque, and it would be a pity to have the ancient mariners of the Erie Canal pushed over the berme bank, but the pitiless flitting of New York's commerce to other ports necessitates modern methods of defense.

The bill introduced in the Assembly by a Brooklyn member providing for two drawbridges across the East River can hardly be considered seriously. If it were conceivable that the people of this city and Brooklyn were in favor of such an obstruction of the main channel of commerce through the heart of the metropolis, there is no chance that the United States Government would consent to putting piers in the East River to narrow this important passage of navigable water and placing a bar across the narrowed channel less than thirty feet above the water. Suspension bridges and tunnels are costly, and they cannot be used to clasp together the very edges of the two cities, or the two sections of the one future city, while drawbridges may be built for much less money and would make communication easier and more direct. But that is a drawback which we shall have to put up with, using the water surface as a means of transport between the margins of the present cities for a long time yet.

The jurisprudence of Oklahoma appears to be of a very breezy, not to say woolly, type, if the dispatch we printed yesterday is accurate. According to that dispatch, the court officials of the Territory "have discovered" by research among its antique and recondite archives that the decrees of the courts are void unless the costs of obtaining them have been paid. This discovery applies with painful force to "hundreds of Eastern people" who, having obtained decrees of divorce, have hurried away from the Territory without paying the costs. These people deserve no sympathy. A man or woman who grudges the reasonable expenses of the tribunals in a hospitable Commonwealth which grants divorces for trivial causes does not deserve a divorce.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Churchmen in the South, where sectarianism is almost as rampant as ever it was in New England, do not hesitate to rejoice openly over denominational "victories." Thus, a correspondent of The Southwestern Presbyterian, writing from Texas, says: "A young man who had been a Baptist and had married a daughter of one of our elders came out on the Lord's side and made a public profession of his faith and united with our church." There was no explanation as to whose "side" the young man had been on while he was in the fold of the Baptist communion. Remarks from the Baptist brethren will be awaited with interest.

—Ladies of New Orleans having succeeded in raising enough money to place in good condition the grounds about the Jackson monument on the battlefield of Chalmette—historic ground of the war of 1812—have now made a public appeal for a sufficient amount to complete the shaft of brick and marble, and restore the broken outlines of the base. Chalmette, in spite of its location, back of a lot of stockyards, and considerably below the level of the Mississippi River, is really one of the most charming spots which visitors to the quaint old city seek out. But the condition of this obelisk and the grounds about it has been for years a National disgrace. This monument to the heroes of that war seems as well worthy of National care as are those raised to the memories of the patriots of the civil conflict.

—Long Island fishermen, lately exercised by an unprecedented appearance of great shoals of codfish in the Great South Bay and other fishing grounds, have another puzzle to wrestle with. Soft-shell crabs have appeared in enormous quantities along the south shore. In a single tide recently two fishermen captured 1,000 of these edible dainties, and near Long Beach two others gathered 200 in less than two hours. The crabs are somewhat smaller than the blue crab, so much sought after when it sheds its shell in Summer. It is the first visitation of the sort the fishermen have had, and in the light of the unexpected wealth it brings them, they do not seek to solve the mystery of the appearance of these unseasonable visitors. As the crabs are much more easily captured and more readily and profitably marketed than the black duck or coot, there is a season of rejoicing along the south shore.

—Dr. E. D. MORRIS, the prominent Cincinnati educator whose work at Lane Seminary has won for him wide recognition, has started a movement which will, it is expected, have a marked influence on the future of the many institutions of learning which the Ohio city maintains. The various schools and colleges in Cincinnati are said to outnumber those of any other town west of the Alleghenies. These, founded at various times during the past sixty or seventy years, independently and as the need for culture along various lines was discovered, have grown up in a state of isolation, one from another. In some cases the isolation is natural, as in the cases of the different medical and theological colleges. It is not, however, the unavoidable differences which Dr. MORRIS deplores, but the almost entire absence of affiliation and fellowship, and particularly this lack between those institutions and their representatives whose lines of work are practically identical. He has suggested that greater benefits could be secured if the work done by each were prosecuted under the direction of a sort of educational guild, or, as he prefers to call it, a University League. The scheme has met with cordial approval, and it is thought that the twenty chief educational institutions of the city will soon enter into an arrangement of the kind indicated.

—The shooting of three poachers by the game wardens of the Tolleston Shooting Club, in Indiana, is a matter to which the gamekeepers of the hundreds of fish and game clubs in the country ought to give serious thought in order that they may determine beforehand what they would do with defiant poachers. Homicide is a pretty unpleasant business at best, and the time has long gone by when the administration of the death penalty on the spot could be justified in cases of trespass, which, in law, poaching is. These are obvious considerations. It does not yet appear, but probably will, that by the hasty act of these servants the members of the Tolleston Club will be compelled to sell or abandon their property. There is always among the rougher native element a strong prejudice against fish and game clubs. They believe the right to fish and hunt where and when they please to be inalienable; and they are accustomed to argue the matter by burning the club's buildings, putting pickerel in its trout ponds, and poisoning its dogs. This vindictive spirit will be inflamed by the fatal shooting of one poacher and the wounding of two others, doubtless to a pitch that will destroy the club. Fines and horrible threats made by gamekeepers of great physical strength and terrifying aspect are a better restraint of poaching than rifles and shotguns.

PERSONAL.

—Wearied with the turmoil of political life, Gen. J. B. GORDON of Georgia intimates that he very gladly turns over his Senatorial toga to Mr. CLAY in March next. The General, who has a vast fund of incident and personal experience to draw upon, may, it is hinted, devote such of his time as is not taken up in lecturing to writing at some length his personal reminiscences of the civil war. Should he be so successful in this proposed work as he has been in what little he has already written, and in transferring to paper the spirit of his lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy," there will be a production of literary merit and of rare historical value as well.

—Though greatly hampered by lack of funds, much good work has been done in the past year by the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology. The Curator, Prof. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, reports many important additions to the collections, especially of casts, and the acquisition of the specimens gathered by the late Prof. J. D. WHITNEY while engaged in the geological survey of California. The library of the museum is growing rapidly, and now contains 30,555 volumes, besides a great number of valuable pamphlets. The Newport Marine Laboratory has been profitably maintained. The Curator appeals for money with which to hire a skilled conchologist. He also gives detailed accounts of the work done by himself on the Florida reefs and the coral reefs of the Pacific, with special attention to the Great Barrier Reef, off the coast of Australia. He concludes his personal part of the report with a short sketch of the museum, in which he says: "It is now fifty years since the founder landed in this country. Since his death the museum has more than doubled in size, but its endowment has remained stationary, and its income has decreased with the fall in the rate of interest since 1874. May we not hope in this fiftieth anniversary to obtain the funds necessary to complete the building and to carry on the whole museum on a scale proportional to the demands of a great university?"

—WALTER L. RAMSDELL, the recently installed Mayor of Lynn, Mass., is a young man whose official career will be watched with rather more than ordinary interest. In a city nominally Republican by about 2,400 majority he was chosen Mayor on a Democratic-Populistic fusion ticket by about 1,900 majority. RAMSDELL arrived in Lynn on a freight train, traveling as many "tramp" printers before him had been forced to do, a score of years ago. Combining with a fair education, skill as a forcible writer, a ready debater, and a pleasant speaker, RAMSDELL became quite a political power in that manufacturing city. Espousal of the causes of "striking" employes, advocacy of free-silver coinage as a panacea for financial ills, and of the single-tax theory for other politico-economic troubles, kept him constantly before the public. As a trades-union man he gained rather more of public confidence than the average agitator, because he was outspoken against violence and in favor of arbitration in labor disputes. RAMSDELL has pronounced theories as to municipal ownership of water, gas, street railroad, and similar franchises, and some radical suggestions in this direction are expected from this outspoken young man. An element of conservatism, rather unusual in men of his type, it is confidently asserted by those who know him most intimately, will serve as a balance-wheel to prevent him from going so far in his advocacy of reforms as to hinder rather than help the advancement of projects in the line of municipal ownership, such as are now attracting the attention of social economists throughout the world.

Does Not Ignore Religious Readers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am glad to do what I can to help a clean paper that does not ignore the claims of its religious readers to a portion of its space on Saturdays.

The Rev. WILLIAM JUSTIN HARSHA.

New York, Jan. 20.

CURRENT NOTES.

Dentists of Missouri are asking for a State registration law, saying that anybody can practice there now under a diploma from any sort of a dental school of whatever standing or no standing at all, and that the State is fast becoming a dumping ground in which men may practice dentistry who are not eligible to the profession in any other State.

* * *

Jesse R. Grant, youngest son of Gen. U. S. Grant, is credited with the ambition to become the fusion candidate for Mayor of San Diego, Cal. He has lived in Southern California for several years. His brother, U. S. Grant, Jr., is also a resident of the State.

* * *

Major J. G. Lee, Louisiana's Commissioner of Agriculture, says that from the 2,500,000 acres in that State under cultivation there is raised annually about $75,000,000 worth of different products, and he claims that no other State in the Union can show equal results. The State contains 28,000,000 acres of land.

* * *

Dr. A. C. Abbott of the laboratory of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania has been appointed Chief of the bacteriological division of the Philadelphia Board of Health, in place of Dr. B. Meade Bolton, resigned. The Philadelphia papers commend the selection, and say it is thought to be the strongest that could have been made.

* * *

None of the other nominees for United States Senator in the whole country round is having as many pleasing and complimentary things said of him by the press of all parties as John C. Spooner of Wisconsin.

* * *

C. A. Maywood, South Carolina Terrapin Inspector, reports that terrapin have been increased tenfold in the waters of that State by protective measures, although the law has been imperfectly administered, owing to lack of sufficient means. When the law was passed, the terrapin were in danger of extermination.

* * *

Sacred concerts, as they are termed, are given at the Chinese Theatre in Boston on Sunday evenings, and a placard bearing this carefully worded announcement is posted at the door: "This being of a religious nature, no Americans will be admitted; only Chinamen and their families."

* * *

Absentminded people are a frequent source of amusement to other persons. They are telling now of a young girl in St. Albans, Vt., who called at a newspaper office to get a lost purse she had advertised for, and who paid for the advertisement and then calmly walked out, leaving the purse and her muff. Another, in Machias, Me., after returning from a store, recollected that she had failed to pay for her purchases, and went back only to find on arrival that she had left her purse on a table in her sitting room at home. By a third trip she discharged all obligations and was comforted.

* * *

A young girl mortally ill in Atlanta, Ga., lapsed into seeming unconsciousness for a while a few days ago. Then she opened her weary eyes, gazed for a moment at her mother, and said, referring to her brother, who died a few years ago, "Mamma, I have seen Henry and shall be with him soon." An hour later she died.

Prison-Made Goods for Export.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be that those who advocate the prison labor law which went into effect New Year's Day were impressed with a conviction that it would in some miraculous way reconcile the conflicting interests which for years have striven for a mastery, notwithstanding the well-known fact that all the other States in the Union, and foreign countries besides, have the privilege of selling the products of their prison labor in the markets of the Empire State.

"'Oh, ship ahoy!' rang out the cry;
'Oh, give us water or we die!'
A voice came o'er the waters far,
'Just drop your bucket where you are.'
And then they dipped and drank their fill
Of water fresh from mead and hill;
And then they knew they sailed upon
The broad mouth of the Amazon."

Let the Superintendents of our State prisons and penitentaries gather wisdom from the above lines, and, as it were, just drop their bucket where they are, or, in other words, let them employ the prisoners in the manufacture of goods for export to foreign countries exclusively. Nations whose civilization we would be loth to admit the equal of ours thus employ their convicts, and the people of this country are large buyers of their prison products.

If the policy outlined above proves a solution of the vexed problem, then will come to naught the prediction of the President of the Constitutional Convention, that he regarded the prison labor amendment to the Constitution a dangerous invasion of the rights of the Legislature, and that even the labor delegates would regret it.

WILLIAM RATTOONE.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1897.

Torpedo Nettings on Battleships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are the battleships of the United States Navy not fitted with torpedo nettings? I have noticed their absence on the Indiana, while in all photographs of foreign battleships they are conspicuous.

H. L. B.

[All the battleships and cruisers of the United States Navy are fitted for torpedo nettings. The fittings are an essential part of the construction, but the nets are not spread during times of peace. The reason for this is that they are a detriment to speed and a useless incumbrance in ordinary cruises.—EDITOR TIMES.]

MATILDA ANN.

Alice W. Rollins in The Independent.

I knew a charming little girl,
Who'd say, "Oh, see that flower!"
Whenever in the garden
Or woods she spent an hour.
And sometimes she would listen,
And say, "Oh, hear that bird!"
Whenever in the forest
Its clear, sweet note she heard.

But then I knew another—
Much wiser, don't you think?—
Who never called the bird a "bird":
But said "the bobolink,"
Or "oriole," or "robin,"
Or "wren," as it might be;
She called them all by their first names,
So intimate was she.

And in the woods or garden
She never picked "a flower";
But "anemones," "hepaticas,"
Or "crocus," by the hour.
Both little girls loved birds and flowers,
But one love was the best;
I need not point the moral;
I'm sure you see the rest.

For would it not be very queer,
If when, perhaps, you came,
Your parents had not thought worth while
To give you any name?
I think you would be quite upset,
And feel your brain a-whirl,
If you were not "Matilda Ann,"
But just "a little girl."

EDWARD J. IVORY IS FREE

The Charge Against Him on Trial in London Has Collapsed.

PROSECUTOR YIELDS THE CASE.

The Alleged Dynamiter Discharged, with a Warning from the Court Against Bad Company—Was the Whole Affair a Police "Fake"?

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The trial of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamite conspirator, which began on Monday, suddenly came to an end to-day by the complete collapse of the Government's case and the discharge of the prisoner.

When Justice Hawkins took his seat on the bench in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning, Sir R. B. Finlay, Solicitor General, who has been conducting the prosecution, addressed the Court, saying that the prosecuting authorities in the case had made the discovery that the explosives which were found in Antwerp were purchased after the date of the alleged conspiracy, as far as Ivory was concerned therein, and there was no evidence to show that he was concerned in the purchase of the explosives. Therefore, he said, that portion of the case could not be sustained, and it was not customary to proceed with the trial of a case upon minor charges after the principal charge had been withdrawn.

Justice Hawkins concurred in the remarks of the Solicitor General, and directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was done. The Judge, continuing his remarks, commended the police for their able and impartial conduct in connection with the case, and the prisoner, having been formally discharged, left the dock a free man, and joined his friends.

The sudden collapse of the Government's case created a great sensation among the spectators. In discharging Ivory, Justice Hawkins said to him: "Keep no more doubtful company. It might bring you into grave trouble. Look to your future."

Inspector Melville, Chief of the Scotland Yard Police, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the arrest of Ivory, Tynan, Kearney, and Haines, was the first to congratulate the defendant after his release. Taking Ivory by the hand, Inspector Melville expressed the hope that the now free man would lay to heart the warning given to him by the Judge to keep out of bad company in the future, to which Ivory replied: "You can bet your bottom dollar I will."

Ivory told a representative of The United Associated Presses that he was going to Dublin, and from there to America. He declined to talk about his case, but said that he had not suffered in any respect during his confinement in jail, though he had lost fifty pounds in weight.

After the discharge of Ivory a representative of The United Associated Presses had an interview with Mr. John F. McIntyre, the former Assistant District Attorney of the County of New York, who came from America to assist in Ivory's defense. Mr. McIntyre said that when he arrived in London he found that the British counsel retained for the defense were disposed to put in a plea of guilty, but he had advised against such a course, for the reason that there was no evidence to justify Ivory's conviction. Mr. McIntyre highly commended the fairness of Sir R. B. Finlay, the Solicitor General, in adopting the same view as that held by Ivory's advisers. Mr. McIntyre allowed the reporter to understand that the case was still a mystery.

"The evidence given by Mr. Coll, the proprietor of the hotel in Antwerp, at which Kearney and Haines stopped," Mr. McIntyre said, "showed that a stranger had driven to the hotel and delivered a message of warning to Kearney and Haines on Sept. 11, two days before they were arrested in Rotterdam. I believe that the stranger was an agent of the police, and that the collapse of the Government's case is due to him.

"The general opinion seems to be," continued Mr. McIntyre, "that Tynan and Kearney were in league with the police, and that nothing serious was intended by the police, who allowed the men to go about as they chose. It is my belief and that of many others that the police did not intend to arrest any of the men, but an overzealous detective at Boulogne gave them away by exposing the identity of Tynan."

The general drift of comment upon the collapse of the case in London this afternoon is that the whole thing was a police "fake."

WHY IVORY WAS ARRESTED.

Irishmen Here Say He Was Plotted Against.

A cablegram from London was received yesterday morning by C. O'Connor McLoughlin, National Secretary of the Irish National Alliance in this city, and editor of The Irish Republic, announcing the failure of the British Government's prosecution of Edward J. Ivory. It was as follows: "C. O'Connor McLoughlin, Potter Building, New York. We won. McIntyre, Ivory."

Edward J. Ivory was arrested by Scotland Yard detectives in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 12, 1896, on the charge of complicity in an alleged dynamiter's plot to blow up the Czar of Russia while he was on a visit to Queen Victoria, at Balmoral Castle. Ivory has a hotel at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, which he left in charge of John J. Scanlan when he started on a tour in Europe last year. One of the circumstances used against him in his trial in London was that he was traveling under the name of "Edward Bell."

As told by Ivory himself, in a letter to Scanlan, dated Sept. 19, 1896, he used the name "Edward Bell" to save half his passage money from New York. He said Bell had bought a ticket and found he could not use it. He sold it to Ivory at half rate, but Ivory had to travel under Bell's name.

When Ivory was arrested in Glasgow the Scotland Yard detectives tried to connect him with a plot they alleged they had discovered, in which P. J. Tynan, the famous "No. 1" of the Phoenix Park murder investigations, and of numerous alleged dynamite plots, was concerned. A telegram purporting to be from Ivory, and sent to Tynan at Boulogne, France, was shown in court by the British detectives. It read: "Business stopped. Call immediately upon Wallace at Rotterdam." This alleged dispatch, and the charge that Ivory had been seen drinking with Tynan in Boulogne, was about all the detectives could bring out against him.

On Nov. 3, 1896, however, a man named Thomas Meric Jones was produced by the detectives, and testified against Ivory. He attempted to show that Ivory was connected with the Fenian and other secret Irish societies in this country. Jones proved to be a paid spy of Scotland Yard, and was exposed as such by William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance in this city, in an interview in the THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 15, 1896. The detectives also tried to prove by Jones that Ivory was associated with Tynan and Kearney in a conspiracy that had been hatched in this city to kill the Czar, blow up the House of Parliament, and destroy the English royal family.

John F. McIntyre, former Assistant District Attorney of this county, was engaged by President Lyman of the Irish National Alliance a few weeks ago to go to London and take charge of Ivory's defense. When he sailed, he called back to friends at the pier: "I will bring Ivory back!" His quick success awakened tremendous enthusiasm among Irishmen in this city when it was learned yesterday that Ivory was free.

President William Lyman said, when he heard the news:

"This is another failure of a plot concocted by detectives in Scotland Yard. The English shrunk at the last moment from the threatened exposure of Thomas Meric Jones, and incidentally of the methods of Scotland Yard detectives. McIntyre and Ivory had witnesses ready to prove that Jones from the time of his first arrival in America had been under orders from the English detectives, and that he had tried to persuade men in Dublin to work up dynamite plots, so that he could afterward betray them. The witnesses who went to London from this city would have shown that Jones had attempted similar plans here, and had been caught up with and expelled from one club for such conduct. Such an exposure would have injured forever the reputation of Scotland Yard, and the dread of it is what has doubtless saved Ivory. It would have been a crushing blow to prove that Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead were driven to insanity in English prisons by the same kind of Scotland Yard plots as the one the detectives were trying to ruin Ivory with."

C. O'Connor McLaughlin, editor of The Irish Republic, said the detectives of Scotland Yard are now engaged in a similar plot to involve Irishmen and Irish sympathizers in conspiracy against England. The plot, he said, was devised by a man named Appleton, who sent out a Fenian "manifesto" over the name of "Patrick Feeney." He wrote to William Lyman asking him to accept the Presidency of the "Irish Republican Federation," which he proposed to establish. President Lyman responded by exposing the scheme as a plot to implicate Irishmen in a conspiracy originating in Scotland Yard.

M. J. Langan, President of the Irish National Amnesty Association of this city, was asked yesterday for his opinion of the failure to convict Ivory.

"I consider it as only another failure on the part of Scotland Yard detectives to convict innocent Irishmen of complicity in treasonable plots that do not exist except in their own imagination. It is part of the same line of persecution that drove poor Gallagher and Whitehead mad. The only thing that saved Ivory from their fate was that Americans took his case in hand and saw that Scotland Yard plots should come to naught. Ivory was the first man, resting under such a charge to receive direct assistance from this side. Under the strenuous efforts of Mr. McIntyre and his American friends, the accusations of the British Crown have not only been disproved, but the shame of the entire plot was about to be put upon England. This was more than she could stand, as it would challenge the justice of her trials of Gallagher, Whitehead, and dozens of others. To avoid this she first offered Ivory a nominal sentence as a reward for a plea of guilty. When he declined this and fought the matter to the end, the prosecution had to give in and abandon the charge.

"This will not be the end," added Mr. Langan. "Ivory should get an indemnity of at least £100,000, and his friends will not let the matter rest. It was a great outrage to imprison an innocent man against whom nothing could be justly charged, and keep him in jail under a shameful accusation for four months."

Edward J. Ivory is a man of twenty-six. He recently came into a fortune of $30,000 in money and some landed property at the death of his father. His mother is a near relative of the wife of James B. Eustis, Ambassador to France, and he is a close personal friend of Patrick A. Collins, Consul General at London.

Ivory's Friends Rejoice.

"The Municipal," Ivory's saloon, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, was the scene of great rejoicing yesterday afternoon. At 12 o'clock a cablegram was received there from Ivory, which read: "To 'The Municipal.' Released. 'Set 'em up.' Ed." In a few minutes over 100 of Ivory's friends had gathered. A committee was appointed to purchase flags, which were hung upon the face of the building and in the windows of the upper floors. Last night the rejoicing was kept up, but no especial programme was carried out.

Tynan Has Nothing to Say.

P. J. Tynan was at his home in Audubon Park yesterday afternoon. He refused to be seen or make any statement as to the Ivory case. He merely sent down word he was "overjoyed at the result," but preferred not to say any thing about the case until he could do so by a statement over his own name in the papers.

DEFEATED ON THE FIRST DAY.

The First Irish Motion in the House of Commons Beaten.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The business of the House of Commons to-day was the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, member for Kilkenny City, moved an amendment to reconsider the sentences of the Irish prisoners who had been condemned to imprisonment upon charges of treason. The amendment was seconded by Mr. J. C. Flynn, member for North Cork.

Mr. Timothy M. Healy, member for North Louth, supported the amendment moved by Mr. O'Brien and in the course of his speech declared that British agents in America had provoked the outrages with which the condemned men were charged.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Home Secretary, said that he was unable to see any reason for advising that amnesty be granted to the political prisoners referred to in the amendment, much as the Government desired to remedy any Irish grievance. These men had been found guilty of crimes abhorred by the civilized world, and the fairness of their trial and the impartiality of the courts had been attested this very day by the withdrawal of the charge against Bell, or Ivory, before the same Judge that sentenced the Irish prisoners whose liberty is now sought.

Mr. O'Brien's amendment was defeated by a vote of 204 to 132.

EIGHT RIOTERS KILLED.

A Fight Between Gendarmes and Discontented Workmen.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—The employes in the rolling mills at Anina, Hungary, having become discontented with the new pension scheme, became riotous to-day, and made a fierce attack upon a force of gendarmes who had been sent to the scene of the disturbance to restore order.

The officers attempted to disperse the rioters, but the latter stood their ground, and a desperate fight ensued. The Lieutenant in charge of the gendarmes, becoming convinced that his force was not sufficient to quell the riot by other means, finally gave the order to fire upon the mob. As a result of the gendarmes' fire twelve of the rioters were seriously wounded. A number of the officers also were severely wounded during the mêlée.

Eight of the riotous workmen were killed and many wounded in the fight with the officers.

Ex-President Carnot's Mother Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Madame Carnot, mother of the late President Carnot, is dead.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ATHENS, Jan. 20.—Severe shocks of earthquake have been experienced in the Province of Delvino Epirus. A number of villages have been destroyed, and it is feared that many of the inhabitants of the province have been killed or injured.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.—It is announced that Prof. Haffkine, who has been conducting a series of experiments in the treatment of the bubonic plague which has been ravaging this city for some time past, has proved the efficacy of attenuated plague virus as an antidote for the disease.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Jan. 20.—Property here valued at $100,000 was destroyed by fire to-day in the business centre of the town.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, Jan. 20.—The flour mill and elevator of the Consolidated Milling Company was burned last night. Loss, $70,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Fire occurred in the London, a department store, at 154 State Street, late last night. The stock and building were severely damaged, to the extent of $25,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 20.—Fire today almost destroyed a large wooden building at the corner of Borden and South Main Streets. Farley's drug store, Giblin & Sullivan's shoe store, Stebbins & Eagan's dental office, and the Weavers' Union hall were burned out. Loss, $20,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Bernard Sterns's row of tenements, at Springfield Avenue and Charleton Street, was gutted by fire this morning. The jewelry store of Samuel Harris, Augustus Meister's saloon, and the chop house of Andrew Wolf, which occupied the ground floors of the building, were gutted. Loss, $12,000.

A Y. M. C. A. Celebration.

The eighth anniversary of the French Section of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated at the Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last night. The programme included soprano solos by Mrs. Bertha Gallatin Swain and Miss Marie Grosjean, and a violin solo by Miss Angele Gaudefroy. The French Consul General, Mr. E. Bruwaert, the Rev. Father Yung of Belgium, the Rev. H. L. Grandlienard, and Prof. L. P. Boisse of Columbia College made addresses.

PACIFIC ROADS SETTLEMENT

HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TO A FORECLOSURE.

The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Said to be Unable to Carry Out the Terms of Its Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The settlement of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness by a friendly negotiation between the Government and the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee has been delayed. The legal papers have been perfected which were to make the Government a party to the pending foreclosure suits by the filing of cross bills, but the President and Secretary Carlisle and the Attorney General are not satisfied, it is said, with the guarantee behind the thirty-million-dollar offer made by the committee.

Another story, apparently well substantiated, is that the Reorganization Committee has not been able to make good its guarantee, and it is now endeavoring to secure more time in which to acquire more strength.

Color is lent to this story by the fact that representatives of the Union Pacific, who only yesterday were ridiculing the Huntington commission scheme for settling the indebtedness, are to-day openly espousing the plan. They have switched overnight, and are clearly sparring for breath.

The reorganization committee's attorneys and agents, who have been here for the last week, jumped over to New York last night, and they were followed this morning by Attorney General Harmon.

The matter is further complicated by the position taken by Mr. Huntington, who now is simply awaiting developments. Chairman Powers of the House Pacific Railroads Committee has just returned from New York, where he met Mr. Huntington. Mr. Powers was accompanied by other friends of the Pacific roads. They found Mr. Huntington in a very irritable frame of mind, and, instead of being anxious for the commission bill to be pushed along and passed, he counseled delay, and said that it would be just as well to wait a while and see what the Union Pacific reorganization people were going to do.

He expressed the opinion in the most emphatic and unqualified terms that the Union Pacific crowd was composed chiefly of idiots, and that they did not know what they were about. He did not think they could carry out the plans they were proposing, and he wanted to wait and see before making any further move.

The House Pacific Roads Committee held a meeting to-day for the purpose of receiving and acting upon a commission bill. The bill was reported and discussed at length, but no action was taken.

Mr. Huntington's idea has been that if the Government insisted upon going through the form of foreclosure it was entitled to no consideration, and that intending purchasers of the property should not bind themselves to pay any more than they had to in the regular order of proceedings of that sort. He has been indignant at the proposition advanced by the Union Pacific to pay a large sum—$30,000,000 or thereabout—for that system, holding that it was so much good money thrown away, and that it would compel him to make a similar show.

The people's prospects of getting big money out of the road are 75 per cent. poorer than they were forty-eight hours ago.

FIFTIETH STREET THIEF HUNT.

Woman, Doctor, Lawyer, and Footmen Take Part in the Chase.

As John Clarke, who described himself as a laborer, of 332 East Seventy-second Street passed Isaac Sheldon's house, at 17 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon, he saw the basement door open and an array of silverware shining through the window. He walked quietly in and filled his pockets with spoons and forks and other small articles.

In an upper room were Mrs. Rigues, Mr. Sheldon's daughter, her sick baby, the maid, Mary Conway, and Dr. Kimball, the family physician. The maid heard an unusual noise downstairs and saw Clarke leaving the house. He saw her at the same time and started to run, and she followed crying "stop thief!"

Dr. Kimball and Lawyer A. T. Ackert, who was passing, joined in the chase. A number of carriages in attendance on an afternoon reception furnished half a dozen liveried footmen to the hunt, but Clarke was holding his own gallantly until at the corner of Park Avenue he ran into the arms of Policeman Koch of the East Fifty-first Street Station and surrendered. The value of the spoons found in Clarke's pockets is $30.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The third meeting of the Fortnightly Musical Club was held at the residence of Miss Kemp, 720 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was enjoyed by a large and fashionable company.

—Mrs. Lee Phillips, 247 West Seventy-first Street, entertained the Lasell Club at luncheon at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Some of those present were Mrs. Charles Brayon and Miss Caroline Carpenter of Boston, Mrs. Brainard, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. E. Carpenter, and Miss Boyd of Washington, Miss Elizabeth Day, Mrs. C. S. Sedgewick, Mrs. Edward Gilson, and Miss Annie Quinell.

—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave her second dinner party of the season last evening at her residence, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Morton, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Hamilton W. Cary, H. Maitland Kersey, and Alfred C. Howland.

—Miss Harriette Cady, pianist, and Purdon Robinson, baritone, and Victor Harris interpreted an interesting musical programme at the first of a series of three concerts to be given by Miss Cady in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, in West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Some of those present were Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt, Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Miss De Forest, Miss Whitehead, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Frederic Von Stade, and Miss Callender.

—A dinner dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Horner at their residence, 73 West Sixty-eighth Street, last evening to a large number of young people. The dinner, by Pinard, was served at small tables during intermission. The house was handsomely decorated. Some of those present were Miss Sallie Short, Miss M. Sloane, Miss Florence Norcum, Miss Minnie Morton, Miss Irene Goodrich, Miss Chandler, the Misses Byers, Miss Charlotte Treaton, the Misses Gordon, Clarence Watson, William T. Horner, Walter Harring, Frank Cohen, Robert J. Horner, Jr., Dr. Coburn, Dr. Lewis Parker Sloane, George Rockwood, and Robert Washburn.

The second dance of the series was given by the Students' Club at the Hotel Majestic, last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. Stephen R. Pinckney, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mrs. Joseph N. Brundage, and Mrs. Asa Ailing Ailing. Among those present were Miss Whitcomb, Miss Studley, the Misses Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Miss Neal, Miss Condit, Miss Doremus, Miss Grace Jenkins, Miss Chase, Miss Van Sickle, Miss Edith Knapp, Emerson McMillan, Mrs. W. W. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins, Miss Hunt, Mrs. A. Curtis Hunt, Miss Hatie, Miss Kelly, Miss Ethel Bryant, Miss Russell, Miss Wilder, Miss Probst, Miss Coventry, Miss Caroline Simpson, Miss Hetherbee, A. M. Jackson, Jr., William Koch, J. C. Johnson, G. F. Burt, R. A. Fielding, C. W. Bumstead, R. O. Doremus, N. A. Campbell, Charles Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, T. T. Baylor, J. M. Schenck, Gerald Stratton, Charles Acker, George Lowther, Miss Acker, Miss Atwood, James Wilson, and Miss Laura Wilson.

Mrs. Lamont Gives a Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Lamont gave a luncheon to-day to eighteen young women in honor of her guest, Miss Isabelle Stillman of New York. The table was decked daintily with La France roses, and a corsage bouquet of violets was at each plate.

TROUBLES OF MRS. AUNGIER.

Chicago Woman Tells a Story of Love, Divorce, Hypnotism, and Desertion—She Is Wealthy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—There is an interesting story of Mrs. Charles S. Aungier, who has a cool million of dollars in her own right, her husband for whom she is searching with a warrant, and Millionaire John C. Maxwell, from whom Mrs. Aungier has been divorced, but who, it is said, professes to love still.

Mrs. Aungier, who is the youngest daughter of the late Henry Welsh, wholesale grocer, formerly of New York, was left, as she says, "destitute of everything but money, clothing, and jewelry," at the Hayden Hotel, 153 Thirty-sixth Street, last Sunday. She complains that by using hypnotic power, Aungier induced her to secure a divorce from John C. Maxwell, the man she loved. Now Maxwell tells her that his heart and fortune are at her disposal, and asks her to secure a divorce from the alleged hypnotist, Aungier, and marry him again. Mrs. Aungier insists that she will secure a divorce from her husband, but is equally determined, she says, to make no more matrimonial ventures.

In 1892, while engaged in a tour through the United States, Mrs. Aungier, then a young widow, visited in St. Paul, Minn. Through friends she met Mr. Maxwell. Later, in 1893, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New York, she and Mr. Maxwell were married. In 1895 they moved to Chicago and took apartments in the Colonial Hotel, 6,825 Monroe Avenue. Maxwell went often to St. Paul during the Summer, and, it is said, Aungier met and finally convinced the wife that Maxwell had other than business engagements to keep during those journeys.

Mrs. Aungier says Aungier also hypnotized her.

Mrs. Maxwell, securing a divorce from her husband, married Aungier in May, 1896. After a few months' residence at the Colonial Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Aungier moved to the Hayden Hotel.

According to the woman's story, Aungier degenerated from obsequious demands for slight loans to peremptory demands for large sums, and even used violent arguments such as canes and hair brushes.

Aungier, his wife alleges, demanded a large sum of money last Sunday. She refused to accommodate him. Aungier notified Maxwell, who lives at Thirty-ninth Street and Wabash Avenue, that his former wife would soon be destitute of a husband and disappeared.

Maxwell at once hurried to the Hayden Hotel, had a brief and reconciling interview with Mrs. Aungier, and then helped her move her possessions to the home of a friend, Mrs. James P. Redmond, 2,805 South Park Avenue. Mrs. Aungier says she fears that her husband will return and kill her.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions to the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection now in progress:

From Churches.

Collegiate, Reformed	$827.37	Intercession, Episcopal	$17.59
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	521.57	Christ, Lutheran	10.00
Messiah, Unitarian	302.01		

From General Sources.

Produce Exchange	$599	James D. Hague	$10
Henry De Coppet	100	Geo. Ringler & Co.	10
Proctor's Café box	42	Kress Brewing Co.	10
Ferd. Sulzberger	25	John G. Hecksher	10
J. Hoffman Brewing Co.	25	J. H. Alexandre	10
C. G. Woodhouse	25	S. H. Robbins	10
Prince & Whiteley	25	C. H. Godfrey	10
L. T. Hoyt	25	C. M. Perry	10
		L. B. B.	10
		Watts De Gollyer Co.	6
		L. Minzesheimer	5

From the Coal Trade.

By Ward & Olyphant:

Williams & Peters	$25	Dickson & Eddy	$25
Haddock, Shouk & Co.	25	Wm. Horre & Co.	25
Ward & Olyphant	25	F. A. Potts & Co.	25
Parrish, Phillips & Co.	25	Meeker & Co.	25
A. S. Swords & Co.	25	Whitney & Kemmerer	25
Stockney, Conyngham & Co.	25	L. M. Olyphant	25
A. F. Hill & Co.	25	Empire & N. E. Trans. Co.	10
Total			$325

From the Fur Trade.

By Leopold Well & Brothers:

Jos. Ullmann	$15	F. W. Adams & Co.	$5
L. Well & Bros.	15	A. Jacobson & Bro.	5
Edgar Lehman	10	B. Barnett	5
P. Weinberg & Co	10	Bach, Becker & Co.	5
J. Ruszits Fur Co.	10	Bicher & Martin	10
J. Hines & Co.	10	C. C. Shayne	10
L. Cohen & Bros.	10	A. Herzig, Sons & Co.	5
A. Bowsky & Son	10	Cimiotti Unhairing Co.	5
Asch & Jaeckel	10	H. P.	5
P. Shulang	5	Eisenbrod Bros. & Co.	3
N. F. Monjo	5	A. Kornbluth & Bro.	2
Henry Bros.	5		
F. Apfel & Co.	5		
S. Sachs & Co.	5		
Bel; Butler & Co.	5		
Kohn & Baer	5		
Total			$195

A UNIQUE BOYS' CLUB.

An Organization Which Knows Neither Race Nor Creed.

There is a large and prosperous boys' club in this city, in which no line is drawn either in the matter of race or religion. On the first of the year there were nearly 600 members, 50 per cent. of whom were Roman Catholics, 40 per cent. Episcopalians, and the remainder Hebrews, Armenians, and Italians. This club has attractive rooms on the eighth floor of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, in East Forty-second Street, and its members enjoy the privileges of a large reading room, circulating library, drill-room, gymnasium, cadet corps, drum and fife corps, educational classes, social and dramatic entertainments, athletic games, and Summer outings.

James Barnes is the President of this boys' club, and the Rev. David H. Greer is President ex-officio. The Governors are the Rev. Robert C. Booth, Arthur C. Jackson, William A. Greer, Robert T. McGusty, J. Midaugh Main, William Cregier, William Kammerschak, Charles Vogel, and Thomas Hardy. About three-fourths of the members of the club are schoolboys, the remainder are employed during the day in factories, stores, and offices. Many of the boys come from homes that are hard and uninviting, and their associations in these clubrooms have done much to cheer them and determine their characters.

The military drill and discipline is an important and popular feature of club life with these boys. Their battalion and drum corps went into camp at Stepney, Conn., for one week last Summer, and enjoyed their experience there greatly. The regular discipline of a military camp was observed, with sentries, night and day watches, dress parade, &c. The cadet corps numbers about 100 members. C. A. Porter is the instructor, and the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott is the chaplain. The officers are: Major—George McVicker; Captain Company A—John P. Burke; Captain Company B—Arthur Cregier. There is a battalion drill every Wednesday evening.

The weekly schedule of athletic sports for this year provides gymnastic exercises for the boys each Tuesday and Thursday evening and Saturday morning; basket ball practice Monday and Friday evenings, and indoor track exercises and football practice on Saturday evenings.

Gen. Parker Buried at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The remains of the late Gen. Ely S. Parker, the Indian Chief, which have lain in the cemetery at Fairfield, Conn., were brought here to-day and deposited in Forest Lawn, beside the bones of Red Jacket, the famous Chief of the Six Nations.

The removal was made at the request of the Buffalo Historical Society, and with the full sanction of Mrs. Parker, because it was considered fitting that the soldier, who was a full-blooded Seneca, should rest in the land formerly occupied by his people. The grave will be marked by a boulder, suitably inscribed.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

Jean de Reszke and Mme. Calve Attract a Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the season. The cause of it was the joint appearance of Mme. Calvé and M. Jean de Reszke in the perennial "Carmen." The presence of M. Lassalle in the rôle of Escamillo no doubt helped to strengthen the cast in the estimation of the public, and "Carmen" is popular for its own excellent sake, for it is an opera before whose beauty and dramatic power all music-lovers of whatsoever predilection bow in admiration. The performance last night was throbbing with vitality. There was a spirit in it which has been absent from some of the other performances even when M. Salignac has offered his earnest and forcible impersonation of Don José.

Mme. Calvé seemed to enjoy the presence of M. de Reszke, and his work seemed to spur her to unwonted effort and to fill her with a veritable fountain of enthusiasm. She was a most brilliant Carmen last night, and her singing in particular was more beautiful than it sometimes is. Of course, it is generally conceded that Mme. Calvé never plays Carmen twice the same way, but that is a concession which requires explanation. Her Carmen is always the same character. It is only in the outward manifestations—or, to be technical, in the stage business—that it varies. Last night there was a deepening of the lines of the drawing here and there which showed the influence of the tenor. But it was the same familiar Carmen, passionate, sensuous, sinuous, and tragic at the end.

M. de Reszke was perhaps not in the best of voice, but the slight hoarseness which troubled him early in the evening wore off sufficiently to enable him to sing without troublesome effort. His work was marked by its unfailing grace and elegance of style and by its usual fervor. But it must be noted that there were unwonted depth and breadth in it. The man has broadened so much since he extended his repertoire into the wide field of Wagner's later work that his old rôles have gained in strength and significance. He sang the flower song last night with a warmth of feeling and a finish of style that called forth salvos of applause. Of course he achieved his usual immense effect with the denunciation at the end of Act III. A tenor who can sing Don José, Faust, Romeo, John of Leyden, Siegfried, and Tristan, as M. de Reszke sings them is indeed great.

Miss Marie Engel was an agreeable, but by no means influential Micaela. In the first act she was overbalanced by M. de Reszke in the duet, but her solo in the third act was sung very well indeed. M. Lassalle was something of an echo of times gone by as Escamillo, but he made a gallant figure. Signori Viviani and Corsi, Mme. Van Cauteran, Mlle. Bauermeister, M. Bars, and M. de Vries filled the subsidiary rôles acceptably. M. Bars deserves a special word of praise for his Morales. The chorus always sings well in "Carmen," and the orchestra did its work well last night. Signor Bevignani conducted.

NOT FOR A DALY THEATRE.

Rumor Concerning a Site at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

Various rumors are afloat as to the use to which the site of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, is to be put. It was recently disposed of for $625,000, and the church authorities will rebuild at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West.

The most important rumor yesterday was that Martin & Brother, 11 Wall Street, the real estate firm through which the sale of the property was hegotiated, had completed plans for erecting a theatre on that spot, which was to be leased to Augustin Daly for a long term of years. This report Mr. Daly emphatically denied, however. Some months ago, when the sale was first talked of, it was hinted that Mr. Daly was looking for an up-town Fifth Avenue site, but nothing came of it. The present Daly rumor, it appears, is merely playing a "return engagement."

Another report says that a dry goods firm and still another that some sort of an art concern is angling for the site. Nothing positive is known yet, as the real estate agents decline to talk.

Fifth Avenue up-town residents are interested in having the problem solved to their satisfaction. Clubdom was congratulating itself on the truth of the theatrical rumor, for with Sherry's and Delmonico's and a new Daly Theatre bunched together within a block, that part of town would be comfortably stocked with high-class places of amusement and refreshment.

Work on the new church edifice on the upper west side will begin in March. The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Divine Paternity congregation, has extensive plans for increasing the scope of his church work. The new building will cost about $200,000, and as the church has no debts the selling price of the Fifth Avenue site will leave a handsome fund for enlarged church work. In the proposed edifice will be various assembly and lecture rooms, where different branches of general instruction will be carried on in political economy, the rights and duties of citizenship, and similar subjects. Lecture courses by competent authorities will be introduced, and mission work, at the same time, will be extended.

MAY IRWIN'S PLANS.

A Report that She May Have a Theatre of Her Own.

It was reported yesterday that May Irwin would manage her own interests after June 1, when the contract at present existing between the comedienne and her managers, Rich & Harris, would expire. It is also said that Miss Irwin has completed negotiations for a Broadway theatre, where she intends to produce one or more comic pieces of the McNally order every year, with a permanent company.

Neither these reports nor the fact that Miss Irwin had purchased a residence on West Fifty-eighth Street yesterday could be verified at the Bijou theatre by her managers, and Miss Irwin also refused to talk. Mr. H. B. Sire, who is negotiating for the Standard Theatre, said that it was all a mystery to him.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A souvenir will be given away at the matinée performance of "An American Beauty" at the Casino next Saturday.

—John Hare's engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre has been extended two weeks. "Caste" will be continued next week, when it will probably be followed by "A Pair of Spectacles."

—Plançon will appear as the soloist instead of Mme. Melba at the third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon. He will sing the famous aria from "Don Carlos" and "The Two Grenadiers."

—A rumor that was circulated last night to the effect that Mme. Nordica would return to the Metropolitan Opera House Company was denied by Mr. Grau, who said that he had not had any communication whatever with the prima donna. Mme. Nordica is at present in San Francisco.

—Andrew A. McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre, denied yesterday a report that William A. McConnell and George W. Lederer could have secured the Broadway Theatre for a variety house if the former had not withdrawn his resignation from Koster & Bial's and signed a new contract with that house. Mr. McCormick said that Mr. Lederer approached him on the subject of leasing the Broadway Theatre for variety and burlesque performances, with Mr. McConnell in charge, but at the time he emphatically declined the proposition.

Beth Israel Hospital Benefit.

More than $2,000 was realized for the benefit of the Beth Israel Hospital at the entertainment and reception given by its directors at Lenox Lyceum, last night. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman made an address, and the programme for the entertainment was carried out under the direction of Eugene A. Bernstein. The soloists were Miss Amelia Klayton, soprano; Mrs. Josephine S. Jacoby, contralto; Christian Fritsch, tenor; Signor Clemente Bologna, baritone; Eugene A. Bernstein, pianist; Bernhard Sinsheimer, violinist; Hans Kronold, violoncellist, and Max Liebling, accompanist. Dancing began at midnight.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Rankin Duryee, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee, Professor of Ethics in Rutgers College, died of heart failure at his home, New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, aged fifty-nine years.

He was the eldest son of the late Peter S. Duryee of Newark, N. J. Receiving a careful education at home, he entered Rutgers College at an early age and was graduated in the class of '56. Entering the office of F. T. Frelinghuysen, he acquired a knowledge of law, and a bright future at the bar seemed assured.

A sense of duty led him to study for the ministry. After completing the course in the Seminary of the Reformed Church, he spent two years in Europe and the East. Returning home in 1862, he was appointed Chaplain of the First Kentucky Cavalry and served in that capacity, and as assistant to the Surgeon of the regiment, through the Shiloh campaign. Contracting fever, he lay in the hospital for months and was obliged to relinquish the service on account of broken health.

In 1884 he organized the Reformed Church of Lafayette, a suburb of Jersey City, and remained its pastor until 1891. He then accepted the professorship at Rutgers, and also became the college chaplain.

Dr. Duryee was a leader in the Reformed Church, and served in the highest offices of that Church's councils. In 1871 he declined the post of Professor of Theology in the New Brunswick Seminary, and also several calls to influential churches. He led in the movements of social and political reform in New Jersey, and exerted a widespread influence as an orator and writer.

His publications were chiefly confined to articles in the religious and daily press, but his monograph on the English Bible has had a wide circulation. He also published a volume of poems.

Dr. Duryee was a member of many historical and literary associations, and was regarded as an authority on the early Dutch and Huguenot settlements in America. He was also a member of the St. Nicholas and Holland Societies of New York, and was in constant demand as a speaker at their gatherings.

He is survived by a widow, a son, and three daughters. His funeral will be held from the North Reformed Church, Newark, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Darius G. Crosby.

Darius G. Crosby, who died yesterday, was an old resident and lawyer of this city. He was a son of the Rev. Alexander Hamilton Crosby, rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
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BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds,
Preferred Stock & Common Stock
OF
THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
and to the holders of the
First Mortgage Bonds and Stock
of the
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

In view of the recent receivership of the above Companies and at the request of holders to a very large amount of the above-mentioned securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee in the interest of such several classes of security-holders, and to prepare and submit a Plan of Reorganization when needed.

All holders of securities of the above classes are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Equitable Building, New York, stating the amount and character of their holdings, to whom will be communicated all matters of interest.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1897.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
WM. L. BULL
OF EDWARD SWEET & CO.
DUNCAN D. PARMLY
OF MARQUAND & PARMLY.
JOHN F. DILLON,
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, } Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

Safety Car Heating stock.
Union Typewriter 1st & 2d pfd. stocks.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling stock & bonds.
28th & 29th Street Railway bonds.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

West Side Construction Company.
32 Nassau Street, New York.
The attention of the stockholders of this company is called to circular of January 7th, 1897, offering to stockholders of record on that date Five Million ($5,000,000) Dollars of Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, pro rata in proportion to their respective holdings of Construction Company stock, upon the terms mentioned in said circular, copies of which can be obtained by any stockholder on application to the above address.
F. S. ROLLINS, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrower. Fractional declines. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent. Sterling exchange still easier.

The influence of conservative elements seems to have induced an abatement of the rather too free and easy way in which the bull speculators of the Stock Exchange were whirling the market upward. Yesterday's transactions were materially smaller than on the first two days of the week. This dullness, however, did not cause a marked change in the market's show of strength.

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Such changes as were scored were almost wholly fractional; only about half a dozen exceptions appeared, and none of these was significant of anything special or new. A Western iron company's stock fell 4 points, but this is not a new habit of it. A Southern railway company's shares rose over 2 points. But this was easily traceable to tonic influences well understood. Every well-managed Southern property ought to be putting up its head these times. Southern business improvement is substantial.

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Again the leader in activity was Sugar Trust stock. Transactions in over 30,000 shares of it resulted in a net change for the day of but a slight fraction. Except inside manipulators of it, not a single trader in this dynamite stock has any right to expect to be considered anything else than gambling recklessly. The condition of the property, what it owns, and what it earns, what it owes and what it loses—not one of these factors is known to anybody outside the managing millionaires who somehow or other are able to put up twenty story buildings with record breaking facility.

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New York real estate is not popularly supposed to pay 12 per cent. dividends, and at the same time pile up millionaire "surpluses."

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Though the rule in net changes yesterday was on the side of fractional declines, there could be no doubting the market's firm undertone.

There is prevalent a distinctly bullish feeling all over Wall Street. On any concessions, purchases are likely to be large.

The short interest in the market is in many quarters much extended.

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Government bonds were very strong. The fours, 1925, advanced ¾, the fours, 1907, coupon, ¼, and the fives, registered, ⅛.

There were sales of $9,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 122½@122¼, $3,000 fives, coupon, at 114⅝, and $8,000 do, registered, at 113¼.

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In State securities, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6, and $1,000 do funded debt 2-3s, of 1991, at 62.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Express	1	Norf. & W. pf., all	
Ill. Central	½	in. pd	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1¼		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W.,	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	P. & R., all in. pd.	⅝
Chicago Gas	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	⅝	Southern Pac.	½
Consol. Gas	⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ill Steel Co.	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Manhattan	⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	½
Mo. Pacific	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1
Nat. Lead pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Erie 1st mtg.	1	N., C. & St. L. con.	1½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1	Spok. & Pal. 6s, t. r.	1
Ind., D. & W. 1st	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Kent. Cent. 4s.	2	W., N. Y. & Pa. gen.	1¾
Louis. & Nash. 5s	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol 6s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol 5s	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1½
Han. & St. Jo. con.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $104,214,888; balances, $6,989,726; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $11,530.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2⅛@2 9-10 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and fairly steady. Posted rates unchanged for sixty days at $4.85½ and ½ lower, at $4.88, for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

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Mr. H. P. Frothingham, the Stock Exchange money broker, says regarding money market conditions:

"There is no demand for money. That is the essence of the whole situation. Things are in the same condition now that they have been in for weeks. There is a prospect, however, of some little activity within the next ten days. By that time the first of the loans made last September at the high rate then prevailing will begin to come due. It will be remembered that these loans were for large blocks of money. Their renewals may possibly mean some little activity; although it is quite possible that, owing to the immense amount of money which lenders now have lying idle, rates will not be affected at all.

"I do not expect to see any change in the money market, in either the call or time departments, in the next month or two, but I do believe there are indications of considerable activity and higher rates after the 4th of March. I believe that the man who takes money for ten months or a year at present rates is making a good bargain, and I think the lender who puts out his funds for thirty or sixty days is much wiser than the man who is loaning for a long period.

"There is one feature of the market that looks promising. The bulk of the time loans made lately have been made to out-of-town business houses. In almost every case the collateral has been excellent. That seems to indicate that once more financial operations are becoming centred in New York—that the business recently done with out of town institutions is being transferred and centred in New York. Usually that is a sign of coming activity in the financial, and also the commercial world.

"Just at present, however, things are dull and inactive and without any special feature of interest. The most of the loans are being made on the basis of 3 per cent. for six months. That is what the banks are holding out for. Borrowers are clamoring for 2½ per cent. rates. And pending a concession by one side or the other, the market is at a standstill."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 56⅝; St. Paul, ⅝, to 78⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 62½; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 96¼; New York Central, ⅜, to 97¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¾; Reading, ¼, to 14⅛; Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 112⅛ for money and 112⅛ for the account.

India Council bills were allotted at 15d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 62½c, and exchange on London at 25f 21½c.

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A member of a Wall Street firm having important London connections said yesterday, in speaking of the foreign markets:

"The news of the Indian plague having gained a foothold in Europe is very likely to have a bad effect on the London stock market. How far the effects will extend will, of course, depend on the authorities getting the disease promptly under control. England has had such terrifying reports of the awful state of affairs in India that the mere rumor of the plague nearing home is likely to cause widespread terror.

"Regarding the hopes of London financiers, who are reported to be confident of speedy shipments of gold from America, I think that is foolish talk, coming entirely from the newspapers. I know, from letters received only to-day, that English bankers believe nothing of the sort. They think gold from this country possible within the next four or five months, but for any immediate shipments from America they have not the slightest hope. The speculators and the press are talking of gold imports simply for effect on the market. None of the conservative houses have any faith in their talk."

SMALL PROFITS FOR BANKS.

Mr. Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial situation:

"The great plethora of money and the consequent low rates are bringing bank profits down to almost nothing. It is almost impossible to lend money on call in Wall street, and commercial paper is too scarce and too low of rate to be very attractive to us.

"As to the banks keeping the rate for call money up to two per cent., it is impossible to tell whether they will all hold out or not. As for ourselves, we feel that a lower rate is not sufficient profit for the risk taken, and we are rather disposed to keep the money idle than to loan lower than that.

"The great abundancy of money comes not only from out-of-town correspondents and increases in balances on deposits with the New York banks, but from regular depositors. In the case of our bank, and I suppose it is true of the others, we find that almost every account shows an increase. The additions to our reserve do not come from any one or two particular sources, but every one seems to have more money than they have had for some time and less use for it. Consequently, it comes to the banks and results in larger and increased deposits.

"It is very doubtful if we shall see any change in the bank situation in the next three or four weeks. It will take either considerable business activity or a heavy speculative movement in Wall Street to change the conditions in the money market. And there is such a great lot of money now lying idle and only waiting for takers that either of these developments will have to be of considerable extent to have much of an effect on rates.

"I do not think there is much doubt about coming improvement in business. I can see nothing to stay it, and I firmly believe that eventually it must come and bring with it a period of general activity. When it does come, of course there will be a change in the money market—a change for the better. But how soon it will come is a question that cannot be answered now.

"I doubt if there will be any further recession in rates in the money market—that is, any appreciable reduction from those now prevailing. The profits of lenders would become too small to bring out much money. But I do think that the market will be at a standstill until we see some considerable activity either in speculation or in general business."

CHICAGO GAS FACTS.

A rather unwieldy short interest has accumulated in Chicago Gas stock. This largely accounts for foolish tales distributed in Wall Street, by which bear speculators seek to affect market quotations.

The facts about Chicago Gas are that another 1½ per cent. quarterly dividend is about to be declared; that the company has cash equal to a whole year's dividends in its treasury; that the political boycott against the property has been removed; that this year's session of the Legislature of Illinois will put the company beyond the danger of further stock jobbing attacks.

The company is rejuvenated. It is earning profits—more than the regular dividends it pays. Its earnings are increasing.

RAILWAYS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts issue advance sheets of their annual report. It presents a comparative showing of operations, as follows:

Sources of Revenue.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Passengers carried	111,629,051	107,856,348	109,434,184
Passenger mileage	1,793,588,541	1,636,197,381	1,624,569,781
Tons of freight	35,318,640	30,858,173	27,378,660
Freight mileage	2,529,251,452	2,561,598,881	2,187,504,182
Total income	$78,901,882	$74,587,706	$70,421,840
Passenger revenue	36,652,444	33,396,319	33,252,620
Freight revenue	35,753,771	33,682,562	29,512,095
Gross earnings	73,413,900	68,154,906	64,128,423
Expenses	51,285,776	46,446,304	44,464,805
Net	22,128,124	21,708,602	19,663,618
Surplus	1,176,205	def 38,546	def 1,823,561

The assets of the various railroad companies in the State during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, increased in round numbers $20,000,000, and the liabilities $17,000,000, adding $3,000,000 to the aggregate surplus, and making the percentage of surplus larger than the average for the last ten years. There was an increase of $815,496 in net earnings from operation, an increase of $299,728 in net divisible income, and a decrease of $103,571 in dividends paid, with a resulting increase of $403,299 in the profit balance for the year. The ratio of operating expense was 69.92 per cent., which is 1.77 per cent. above that of the preceding year, and nearly 1 per cent. higher than the average (68.94) for the last ten years.

Average rate of dividend on capital stock was 5.49 per cent.; average for last decade was 5.50 per cent. Rate on capital stock (about $165,000,000) of the thirty-four dividend-paying companies was 6.83 per cent., as against 7.08 per cent the previous year. Seventeen companies, with $40,000,000 capital, paid no dividends. It is interesting to note that the average dividend rate on capital of leased roads was 6.15 per cent., while that on capital of operating roads was 5.76 per cent.

Gross assets of the companies June 30, 1896, were $380,502,834; gross liabilities, $363,623,710; aggregate amount of cash dividends paid was $11,980,993; aggregate funded debt, $132,202,380; total amount of new bonds authorized, $3,367,000. Average rate per ton per mile was 1.28 cents, as against 1.64 cents in 1886, and 3.11 cents in 1871; 52,217 persons were employed by railroads.

No consolidations and no leases of Massachusetts roads were made during the year, and no increase in length of railroad mileage. Total length of railroad track is now 4,288 miles. "It appears, so far as new lines are concerned, that railroad construction in this State has practically come to an end." Massachusetts has to-day more miles of railroad in proportion to her area than any other State, with the exception of New Jersey.

In 1871 the average rate of interest paid by the roads on funded debt was 6.42 per cent.; they are now paying an average of 4.77 per cent.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

No especial change in trade features is reported by The Chattanooga Tradesman's southern correspondents, but a large number of idle manufacturing plants have resumed operations since the first of the year, and this, of course, means an increased demand for manufactured products.

The iron and steel trade continues quiet, though pig iron is considerably more active in the Pittsburg market and a somewhat better feeling is reported at Chicago and Louisville. Southern brands of iron are a little weaker. The export trade in Alabama iron shows no signs of decreasing.

Business in lumber and textiles makes a fair showing for the season.

The Tradesman reports the most important new industries for the week as follows: Brick works at Edenburg, Va.; the Capital Construction Company, capital, $100,000, at Alexandria, Va.; a large cotton compress at Columbus, Ga.; the Gainesville and Chattahoochee Power and Manufacturing Company, capital, $50,000, at Gainesville, Ga., and the Sistersville (West Va.) Electric Light and Power Company, capital, $12,000. The erection of a blast furnace is contemplated at Covington, Va.; a company ($10,000) will develop pyrites mines near Hot Springs, Ark.; the Powhatan Oil and Gas Company, capital, $300,000, has been chartered at Wheeling, West Va.; the Newberry Phosphate Company, capital, $25,000, at Newberry, Fla.; the Georgia Underwear Company, maximum capital, $100,000, at Barnesville, Ga., and coffin factories will be erected at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Tyler, Texas, each with a capital of $50,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK OUTLOOK.

W. P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs report on Cripple Creek mining conditions as follows:

A potent cause of the decline in Cripple Creek stocks during the early months of last year was the considerable falling off in the production of the district at that time. For this there was the very good and sufficient reason that the expiration of a large number of leases on Dec. 31 had operated to abnormally-push production in December and to cause its practical cessation during the several succeeding months in the numerous properties whose owners, on regaining possession, found it necessary to do a large amount of development work in order to put these properties in condition for regular production in the future. All this was easily understood and should not have militated against the district; nevertheless, the effect upon the market was injurious.

The present year opens altogether more auspiciously in all respects than did the last; and in nothing is this improvement more apparent than in the uninterrupted increase of the output. January bids fair to surpass December, which up to that time had broken all records. The results of the vast amount of development accomplished during the past year are now becoming apparent, and they are highly gratifying. A member of our firm has just returned from an inspection of the camp, and reports it looking better than at any previous time in its history. Production is unquestionably increasing, and from a constantly widening area. Activity is seen on all sides. The number of profitable shippers is being constantly added to, while territory of prospective value is being exploited with renewed vigor and a large measure of success. The outlook is indeed a bright one, and the prevailing feeling throughout the district is one of strong confidence.

SEEN BY A CHICAGO BANKER.

"There are many signs which may be looked upon as encouraging in the general business situation," says The Chicago Tribune. "Everywhere there are to be seen the signs of returning confidence and expressions of hopefulness as to what the immediate future will bring.

"A Chicago banker, who is himself a wealthy man, and who is interested in one or two of the great railroad systems of the country, returned this week from New York. He had been in New York for four weeks with the expressed intention of really finding out the sentiments of those people who are intimately connected with big enterprises. He has said since his return he spent his time in going about the banks and the offices of financial men where he is well known. His views of the situation are extremely hopeful, and he is a conservative man, who is not inclined to chase after false gods. In speaking of his experiences in New York, this banker said: 'I found everywhere I went a feeling that the times were growing better and that the stringency in the money market was practically at an end. I found investors were more free to discuss new enterprises, and I know of one large enterprise which has been tied up for some time on account of the hard times which has been carried through during the last ten days. The belief is in the East that the improvement which has already started in a small way will continue, and that, while there will be no boom, times will steadily improve until no one will think of applying present criticisms to the then existing conditions.'"

WALL STREET TALK.

The new Government fours touched their highest point yesterday, Cochran & Close sold $100,000 at 122½.

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Even at this high price the yield on the fours is greater than on the other Government issues. At 124, the return on them would be about the same as that on the rest of the Government list at present prices.

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The talk of a receiver for Illinois Steel received little credence in the Street. Less than 600 shares of the stock were dealt in during the day, though it dropped four points.

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Louisville and Nashville's statement for the second week of January is one indication of the coming improvement in Southern and Western railroad earnings. The report shows an increase of $7,275 over the corresponding week of last year, making an increase of $10,245 for the first two weeks of the year.

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Flower & Co. and Moore & Schley were again large buyers of Chicago Gas, Rock Island, and Sugar. It was the confident buying of Chicago Gas from this source that kept the stock up when jamming traders made their raid.

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A group of professionals made Jersey Central their target. The Street was flooded with rumors of bad business. A drop in Susquehanna and Western aided their efforts

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@ 65¼. No sales.

Comercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 536,153.91 ounces of silver bullion, against which 536 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 526 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$185,772
Exports in the same period	102,580
Net imports	$83,192
Net exports, 1896	3,231,811
Net exports, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports, 1894	780,377
Net exports, 1893	6,463,055

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On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Chrysolite sold at .09@.011, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 1,500 Croesus at .02, 600 Creede and Creek Consolidated at .13, 1,000 Leadville at .10, 200 Mexican at .55, 300 Mount Rosa at .12, and 600 Pharmacist at .15.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$15,000 Flatbush Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due September 1, 1911, interest March and September, 100¾.

$6,000 Flatbush Water Works Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1911, interest May and November, 100.

$3,000 Flatbush Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1914, interest March and September, 105¼.

$300 Grolier Club of the City of New York 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1913, interest May and November, $100 each, 100.

$3,000 Brooklyn City Permanent Water Loan 6 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1907, coupons January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 to be charged to purchaser, 123½.

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 7 per cent. bond, due July 1, 1903, interest January and July, 115⅝.

$500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company convertible 5 per cent. bond, due 1903, interest March and September, 101⅛.

$8,000 Town of Flatbush School District No. 3, Kings County, N. Y., (City of Brooklyn,) 6 per cent. registered bonds, principal payable $1,000 each year on the 10th day of March, interest March 10 of each year, accrued interest from March 10 last to be charged to purchaser, 105⅞.

$2,000 Town of Smithtown, L. I., 7 per cent. railroad bonds, due July 1, 1901, coupons, January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 to be charged to purchaser, 109⅜.

13 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, $100 each, 68¾.

2 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 95¾.

2 shares Russell-Erwin Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 301.

50 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 90½.

1 share Amphion Academy Company, $50, 62.

10 shares Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad preferred, $100 each, 10½.

10 shares Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad common, $100 each, 19¼.

1 share Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad preferred, $100, 50¼.

1 share Chicago and Northwestern Railroad common, $100, 105½.

2 shares Union Ferry Company, $100 each, 61.

1 share Michigan Peninsular Car Company, $100, 19½.

50 shares Mercantile National Bank of New York, $100 each, 170.

15 shares Hamilton Bank of New York City, $100 each, 111¼.

15 shares New York Mutual Gas Company, $100 each, 231.

100 shares Standard Oil Trust, $100 each, 264.

12 shares Chicago and Texas Railroad preferred, $100 each, $1.50 per share.

78 shares Chicago and Texas Railroad common, $100 each, $16 lot.

13 shares Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company common, $100 each, 11.

$5,000 Springfield Quarrying, Mining and Construction Company, Oakland Quarry series, first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1923, coupons May and November, May, 1895, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $10 lot.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4,275.

32 shares United States Rubber Company common, $100 each, 24¾.

$4,500 Newburg Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. 50-year gold bonds, due 1944, coupons May and November, $500 each, 100⅝.

150 shares McDonald Nut Lock Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $50 lot.

100 shares Homestake Mining Company, $100 each, 35.

6 shares Coney Island Jockey Company, $100 each, 55.

$15,000 Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1992, interest January and July, 31.

$10,000 Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1992, interest January and July, 31.

100 shares Mesinger Bicycle Saddle Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $10 lot.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics'	180
American Ex.	171	Mechan. & Trad.	130
Broadway	230	Merchants'	134
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants' Ex.	110
Central National	125	Metropolis	425
Chase National	225	Nassau	153
Chatham	280	National Union	105
Chemical	4000	New Amsterdam	190
City	500	New York	230
Citizens'	125	New York County	650
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	130	Pacific	170
Corn Exchange	290	Park	255
East River	125	People's	200
Fifth Avenue	2800	Phenix	104
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Republic	145
Fourth National	175	Seaboard Nat.	188
Gallatin National	305	Second National	425
German-American	108	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of N. Y.	109
Hanover	315	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western Nat.	114
Market & Fulton	215		

There was a sale of 25 shares of Commerce at 203½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Hudson River Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.

—The Pacific Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.

—Dick Brothers & Co. request holders of the various securities of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company to communicate with them.

—The Reorganization Committee for the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company informs holders that, although more than a majority of the bonds have been deposited, in order to allow bondholders living at a distance to deposit their bonds within the required time, it has decided to extend the time for deposit until Feb. 6, after which no bonds will be received except upon the payment of a penalty to be fixed hereafter. Application is to be made at once to list the trust company's receipts on the New York Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO PRICES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The market was quiet and North Chicago, West Chicago, and Lake Street all recovered something of their heavy declines of yesterday. The debenture 6s of the West Chicago Company advanced to 80½ bid.

Closing prices were as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	33½	34	34	35
Cal. & Chi. Dock & C.	62½	63½	63	64
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	12½	13½	12	14
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	34	35	33½	34½
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37	38	36¾	38
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Ailey L.)	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Chi. City Railway	218	220	218	220
Chicago Telephone	162	166	160	166
Diamond M. of Ill.	122½	123½	122½	123½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	16½	16⅝	14⅜	15
Metropolitan Elevated	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	14	12	13½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	34½	35½	34½	36
New York Biscuit	55	55½	55½	56
North Chi. St. R. R.	184	186	180	182½
National Railway	..	..	105	107
Street's West. Stable Car Line	13	14	13	14
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf.	55	60	55	62½
West Chi. St. R. R.	78½	79	77½	78
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	..	..	99¼	99¾
Chi. Dock Co. 5s.	99	100	99	101
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s.	106	107	106	109
Chi. City Ry. 4½s.	101	101½	101	101½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102½	103	102½	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	92⅝	92¾	92½	92⅝
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	84	84½	84	85
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	66	66¼	68	69
Met. Elevated 5s.	42	43	42	43½
No. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	100¼	101	99	99¾
No. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	102½	103	102½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	101	101½	100	100½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	89½	92	85	90
Chicago Edison 6s.	114	116	114	115

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The bullish sentiment continued unabated to-day, and prices made, perhaps, the longest strides forward of any single day. There was, however, comparatively little doing outside of the copper shares, but they were active enough to make up for the rest of the market. Tamarack and Boston and Montana were the most marked features, and the first-named opened 10 points up, to 116, with large sales. Montana sold at 101, ex the dividend of $3, on the opening, and steadily improved until 104 was reached, recovering the whole dividend and closing at 103¾. Butte sold up to 10⅞, the assessment of $2 50 being added to the price of yesterday. Franklin Mining was 1⅜ better, at 14, and Kearsarge, 1⅝, at 20⅝; Osceola was strong, gaining 1⅞, to 34¼, and Quincy rose 1 further, to 125, with the scrip up ½ to 107. Tamarack Junior gained 1, to 19, and Wolverine, ¾, to 10¼. The balance of the copper list was fractionally stronger. The telephone shares were quiet, with quotations practically unchanged. General Electric preferred rose ½, to 78, and West End Street Railway gained ¼, to 64¾. Bay State Gas was quiet and without change in either stock or bonds. There was a little doing in almost all the home railways, but quotations were hardly changed even a fraction. Copper in London continued to advance, gaining ⅛, to 50¾ for spot, and to 51¼ for futures. The Clearing House rate was 2 per cent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	5	4½	5
Brookline	3¾	4	3¾	4
East Boston	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6¾
West End	2	2¼	2	2⅛
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	210	211	210	211
Erie	66½	67	66¾	66⅞
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New England	..	102	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9½	10	9¾	10
Dominion C. pf.	84	85	84	85
Gen. Electric pf.	77	78	77	78½
Illinois Steel	38	39	40¾	42
Lamson Store Service	22¾	23	22¾	23
Philadelphia Co	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20	20½	20¼	20¾
Westinghouse Electric	23¾	..	24	25
West. Electric 1st pf.	50¼	..	50	..
Bay State Gas	5⅞	6	6	6½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	210	210	210	210½
Boston & Lowell	207½	208	207	208
Boston & Maine	164	165	164	165
Cen. Mass	10	..	10	..
Cen. Mass. pf.	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	102	103	..	103
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	107	106	107
Conn. & Pass.	..	..	149	147
Fitchburg pf	91¾	92	91¾	92
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	30	31
Main Central	..	..	..	29
N. Y., N. H. & H.	176½	177	176	177
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	60	..	60	..
Old Colony	..	..	176½	177
West End	64½	65	64½	64¾
West End pf.	..	90	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	50	75	50	75
Atlantic	25⅜	26	24¾	25
Boston & Montana	103½	..	104	104¼
Butte & Boston	10½	10⅝	7⅞	8
Calumet & Hecla	347½	..	345	..
Centennial	5¼	..	4⅞	5
Franklin	13⅜	14	12	12½
Gold Coin	3½	4	..	3½
Kearsarge	20⅜	21	19	19¼
Merced	..	..	7½	7⅝

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

American Bank Note Company.
78 to 86 Trinity Place.
New York, Jan. 20, 1897.

At the annual election of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:

Phineas C. Lounsbury,	Jared K. Myers,
James Macdonough,	William J. Arkell,
Aug. D. Shepard,	John E. Currier,
J. Touro Robertson,	Edmund C. Converse,
Theo. H. Freeland,	James B. Ford,
Joseph S. Stout,	Robert N. Toppan,
Felix Campbell.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were elected:

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice Presidents.
J. TOURO ROBERTSON, }
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Assistant Secretary.
JARED K. MYERS, Assistant Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

Real Estate Trust Company of New York,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company held on the 20th day of January, 1897, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees of the Company:

For the term ending January, 1899:
Frank S. Witherbee.

For the term ending January, 1900:

Lispenard Stewart,	Charles S. Brown,
H. Camann,	George G. DeWitt,
James M. Varnum,	Franklin B. Lord,
Joel F. Freeman,	Lansdale Boardman.

And the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1898:

Newbold T. Lawrence,	
Arthur D. Weekes,	
Percy R. Pyne.	

H. W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

The Hudson River Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan'y 20th, 1897.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, held at their banking room Jan'y 18th, 1897, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William A. Nash,	Charles T. Barney,
Geo. A. Morrison,	John W. Aitken,
Joseph H. Parsons,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
H. Walter Webb,	William R. Peters,
B. Aymar Sands,	August Blumenthal,
William De Groot,	Frederic B. Elliott,
Bradish Johnson,	Albert E. Marrall,
George W. Young.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frederic B. Elliott was re-elected President, and Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre re-elected Vice President, both unanimously.

P. SNYDER, Cashier.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

The annual meetings of the registered holders of the GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust, dated May 15, 1888, and of the registered holders of the PREFERRED INCOME AND SINKING FUND DEBENTURES of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust dated May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1897, at 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock respectively. The voting register of the General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the Debentures, will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1897, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897.

HY. TACON, Secretary.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 5, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City on Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 P. M. Dec. 21st, 1896, until 10 A. M. Jan. 22d, 1897.

D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

The Seventh National Bank.
New York, Jan. 12, 1897.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Alfred Wagstaff,	Vincent H. Lamarche,
Hugh Kelly,	Eugene Bissell,
John McAnerney,	Erskine Hewitt,
Patrick Farrelly,	Charles W. Dayton,
Charles Siedler,	George W. Adams,
J. Preston McAnerney,	John A. Sullivan.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of the Bogota City Railway Company.—Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Bogota City Railway Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of such corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of the said corporation at No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 27th day of January, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated January 11, 1897.

TUNIS G. BERGEN, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 6th, 1897.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 25th, 1897. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 9th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 26th, 1897.

O F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 11th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on and after February 1st, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 26th, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1897.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 120.
CHICAGO, January 20, 1897.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 1, 1897.

Transfer books will close Feb. 1 and reopen Feb. 16, 1897.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Office of the Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 1897.

81ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York, to stockholders of record on this date.

C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Jan. 20th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb'y 1st.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan'y 20 to Feb'y 2d, both days inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1897.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the company, payable on and after Feb. 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., New York City.
Jan. 20, 1897.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid February 1.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 22, and reopen at 10 A. M. Feb. 2.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW York, Jan. 19, 1897.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 2.

J. F. FREDRICHS, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14½	14⅝	13¾	14
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
16,652	Am. Sug. Refs.	117	117⅝	116⅝	117⅛
200	Am. Tob. Co.	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76⅛
20	A., T. & S. F.	14½	14½	14⅜	14½
4,290	Chicago Gas	78⅜	78⅝	78	78⅜
1,600	C., R. I. & P.	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅞
8,000	C., B. & Q.	76⅜	76⅝	75⅝	75⅞
8,260	C., M. & St. P.	76⅞	77	76⅛	76⅜
200	C., St.P., M. & O.	50	51⅜	50	51⅜
100	Ches. & Ohio	18	18	18	18
170	Gen. Electric	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34⅝
1,860	Louis. & Nash.	52	52¾	51½	51⅝
120	Manhattan	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
240	Mo. Pacific	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
10	M., K. & T.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24	24	24	24
12,400	Phil. & Rdg.	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛
20	Southern Ry.	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Southern Ry. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
870	Tenn. C. & I.	30¼	30¼	29⅝	30
20	Union Pac.	7	7	7	7
100	Wabash	7	7	7	7
20	West. Union	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
50,108					

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 20.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.05	.05½
Anaconda	.90	.90
Argentum	.41½	.42
Blue Bell	.06½	.06¼
Consolidated	.12¾	.12¾
Grouse	.09	.09
Elkton	1.30	1.31
Gibson	.53	.59½
Golden Fleece	.94	.95
Isabella	.49½	.51
Jefferson	.13	.13¼
Pharmacist	.14½	.14¾
Portland	1.33	1.33
Rosa	.11¼	.11¼
Union	.28	.28½
Work	.07½	.07½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	12	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	
14	15	10	American Cotton Oil	13	13	13	13	
56	57	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	57	57	57	57	
110	112	120	American Express	111	111	111	111	+1
31	31½	1,428	American Spirits Mfg.	14½	14⅝	13¾	14	− ⅛
117⅛	117¾	31,388	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	− ½
103	104	30	American Sugar Refs.	117	117⅝	116¾	117⅛	− ½
80½	90	15	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	104	103¼	103¼	
76¾	77	2,737	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	80½	80½	80½	80½	
10	12	300	American Tobacco	76¾	77	76¼	76⅞	− ⅜
26	27	100	Ann Arbor	10½	10¾	10	10	
14⅜	14½	865	Ann Arbor pf.	26	26	26	26	−1
24	24⅛	2,863	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	− ⅛
15¼	16	100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅜
11⅜	12⅛	450	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	− ½
19	20	220	Bay State Gas	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	− ⅜
91	93	80	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	
17⅜	18	890	Brooklyn Union Gas	92	92½	92	92½	
75½	76	13,468	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ¼
78¼	78⅜	14,620	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76¼	76⅜	75⅝	76	− ⅝
76⅜	76⅝	14,970	Chicago Gas	78¼	78⅝	78	78⅜	− ½
104	104⅜	990	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76⅝	77	76½	76⅝	− ⅛
67⅞	69¼	3,485	Chi. & Northwestern.	104⅜	104⅜	104½	104½	− ⅜
28¾	29⅛	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69⅜	69¼	69	69	− ⅝
26½	27	615	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
147	148	325	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20⅜	27	20⅜	26½	− ¼
111¼	111½	1,215	Consolidated Gas Co.	147	147¼	146	147¼	− ⅛
103¾	106	100	Delaware & Hudson	111½	111½	110⅞	111⅝	− ⅛
15	15⅛	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
34½	35⅜	110	Erie	15	15	15	15	
34⅜	34⅝	1,016	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	
4⅝	5	5	General Electric	35	35	34⅝	34¾	− ⅛
94¼	95	402	G. B. & W., deb. B.	5	5	5	5	
38	40	575	Illinois Central	94⅜	94¾	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
27	28½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	40	40	38½	38½	−⅝
69¾	70¼	875	Iowa Central pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+1¼
153	154¼	120	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70	
48	49	100	Lake Shore	153⅞	154	153¾	154	
51¾	51⅞	7,693	Long Island	49	49	49	49	
91½	92	1,828	Louisville & Nashville.	52	52⅛	51⅝	51⅞	− ⅝
49	55	100	Manhattan Con.	91⅜	91⅞	91	91⅛	− ¼
14¼	14½	100	Minnesota Iron	50	50	50	50	
31½	31¼	2,640	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	− ⅛
22⅞	23¼	2,180	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¼	31½	30⅝	31	− ⅛
25	25½	100	Missouri Pacific.	23½	23½	22¾	23	− ½
80	90	181	National Lead Co.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	− ½
	55	100	National Lead Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	− ½
103⅛	103⅝	2,750	National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	
94½	94⅝	240	New Jersey Central	102½	102½	100½	101	+ ⅛
176¼	178	10	New York Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ½
26	27	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	177	177	177	
14⅞	14½	865	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	9¼	9¼	8½	8¾	−1
24	24⅛	2,863	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25¾	25¾	22¼	24½	−1½
15¼	16	100	N. W. pf., all in. pd.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+1⅞
11⅜	12⅛	450	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
19	20	220	Northern Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
91	93	80	Northern Pacific pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
17⅜	18	890	Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
67⅞	7	1,425	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	
63¼	63⅝	1,073	Peoria & Eastern	10½	10¾	10	10	
24⅜	25⅛	1,045	Philadelphia & Reading	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
74½	75½	220	P. C. C. & St. L.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	100	Pittsburg & Western	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅛
16¾	16⅞	775	Pullman Palace Car	25¼	25¼	25	25	− ⅛
98	100	465	Reading	67⅛	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	− ⅜
85	85⅝	541	Rensselaer & Saratoga	167	167	167	167	
2⅜	2⅝	375	Rio Grande Western	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	− ½
10¼	14	110	Rio Grande Western pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
			Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	11	11	11	11	−1
		154,412	Sales					

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
1,000 76½	11,000 71	7,000 67¼
10,000 76¼	Erie 1st mortgage	Pac of Mo 1st 4s
10,000 77	2,000 100	3,000s20F 103
1,000 76¾	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
Am Tobacco Co scrip	10,000 91¼	5,000 99⅞
1,000 72⅞	4,000 91	5,000 99¾
20 71½	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
500 72½	8,000 94	2,000 102
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Han & St Jo cons	2,000 101⅜
4,000 77⅜	5,000 119	9,000 102
At, T & S F gen 4s	Ind, Dec & West 1st	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
10,000 81½	4,000 100	207 000'0
10,000 81¾	Int & Gt Nor 3d	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
50,000 81⅜	2,000 26	5,000 48
1,000 81	Kanawha & Mich 4s	5,000 47⅜
1,000 81¼	5,000 78	3,000 47⅞
11,000 81⅜	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
8,500 81	1,000 90	5,000 34
500 81¼	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	15,000 33⅜
9,000 81	10,000 117⅛	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
1,000 81⅛	Long Island G M 4s	10,000 81⅞
20,000 81	1,000 87	1,000 81⅝
1,000 81¼	9,000 85½	1,000 81⅝
500 81⅛	Louis & Nash G M 4s	10,000 81⅝
500 81¼	2,000 116⅛	Pitts & West 1st
30,000 81	N O & Mob 1st	6,000 74
500 81	4,000 119½	Rio Grande West 1st
Adjustment 4s	1,000 119	8,000 73⅜
5,000 45⅞	Unified gold 4s	St, Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
17,000 45⅝	4,000 80⅝	3,000 49½
5,000 45½	Pens & Atl 1st	2,000 40
25,000 45⅜	10,000 100	St L & Iron Mount 5s
9,000 45⅝	Louis, Cin & Lex 4½s	16,000 76½
12,000 45½	8,000 107	St L & S F 4s
20,000 45¼	Louis & Nash 5s	2,000 63¼
13,000 45½	3,000 98	St L & S F G M 5s
Atlantic & Pacific inc	Manhattan Ry con 4s	20,000s20F 96⅜
50,000 1	1,000 94⅜	St P, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 6s
Beech Creek 1st	Mexican Int 1st 4s	1,000 114½
1,000 104½	5,000 72½	1,000 115
Brooklyn City 1st	5,000 72⅝	San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 114	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	19,000 53¼
Brooklyn R T 5s	1,000 110	10,000 55⅜
1,000 78	Minn & St L 1st 7s	3,000 55⅜
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000 137½	9,000 55½
21,000 107½	Mo, K & East 1st	Scioto Val & N E 4s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000 95	5,000 83
5,000s3 100⅞	3,000 95¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 100⅛	5,000 95¾	20,000 90½
Bur, C R & N 1st	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	15,000 90
2,000 106	20,000 84½	7,000 90⅛
Canada So 1st gtd	10,000 84¼	2,000 90¼
1,000 108⅝	Mo, K & T 2d	45,000 90
Canada Southern 2d	5,000 62¼	5,000 90¼
6,000 106½	2,000 62¾	Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co certfs
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899	13,000 62¼	1,000 35¾
1,000 107⅛	25,000 62¾	15,000 36
Cent of N J gen 5s	Mo, K & T of T 5s	Standard R & T 6s
1,000 116½	6,000 78⅞	2,000 79
4,000 116¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	3,500 79
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	5,000 67½	5,000 79½
10,000 100⅜	6,000 67¼	10,000 79
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	Nash, C & St L con	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 76¼	1,000 101½	3,000 80⅞
6,000 76	N Y, B & M Bch 1st con 5s	Terminal R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
9,000 75⅞	1,000 106¼	1,000 105⅛
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s	N Y, C & St L 4s	Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 80	5,000 105¼	10,000 94¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 100⅝	7,000 137¼	1,000 22½
12,000s20F 100⅝	N Y, O & W con 5s	5,000 22¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	3,000 108⅞	22,000 22
1,000 116	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	8,000 21⅞
1,000 115¾	2,000 91⅜	5,000 22⅞
Chi, R I & P, Iowa Div 4s	5,000 92	6,000 22
2,000s20F 96⅜	7,000 91⅞	Union Pac 1st, 1896
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	2,000 92	1,000 103¼
10,000 100¼	N Y, S & W G M 5s	Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000 74	1,000 100⅝
5,000 111⅛	14,000 73	Union Pac 6s, 1897, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
3,000 111⅜	6,000 73½	3,000 100½
1,000 111½	Nor Pac 1st 6s	Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
Chi G L & C Co 1st	1,000 114⅜	1,000 101
27,000 102⅝	3,000s20F 114⅝	Virginia Mid G M
1,000 102⅜	Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	3,000 102½
Chi & W Ind G M	1,000 56¼	Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 117¼	10,000 56¼	5,000 107⅛
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	1,000 107¼
2,000 93	2,500 86⅝	3,000 107¼
Col, H V & T 5s	10,000c 86⅞	4,000 107¼
5,000 87	16,000 86⅞	Wabash 2d 5s
Col, H V & T G M 6s	30,000 86¼	2,000 73¼
2,000 83	41,000 86⅞	4,000 73½
Col & Ninth Av 1st	7,000 86¼	5,000 73⅝
10,000 117½	3,000 86¼	West Shore gtd 4s reg
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	6,000 86¼	10,000 105½
1,000 77	10,000 86¼	W N Y & P 1st
Duluth & Man 1st, Trust Co certfs	Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued	4,000 105½
15,000 81	20,000 53¼	1,000 105¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s	15,000 53¼	W N Y & P gen
13,000 108¼	1,000 53⅜	1,000 48½
2,000s20F 108	Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs	Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 108¼	5,000 43⅝	1,000 89
10,000 108¼	Oregon R & N 1st	3,000 87½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	7,000 111¼	
1,000 100⅝	Oregon R & N 4s	
N Y, B & M Bch 1st con 5s	10,000 81⅝	
1,000 101½	5,000 81⅝	
N Y, C & St L 4s	4,000 81⅝	
1,000 106¼	4,000 81⅝	
N Y, C & St L 4s	Oregon Short Line 6s	
1,000 105¼	1,000 114⅞	
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	Trust Co certfs	
7,000 137¼	10,000 113⅜	
N Y, O & W con 5s	3,000 113¼	
3,000 108⅞	2,000 113⅝	
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	
2,000 91⅜	1,000 136½	
5,000 92	Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	
7,000 91⅞	2,000 136	
2,000 92		
N Y, S & W G M 5s		
5,000 74		
14,000 73		
6,000 73½		
Nor Pac 1st 6s		
1,000 114⅜		
3,000s20F 114⅝		
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		
1,000 56¼		
10,000 56¼		
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
2,500 86⅝		
10,000c 86⅞		
16,000 86⅞		
30,000 86¼		
41,000 86⅞		
7,000 86¼		
3,000 86¼		
7,000 86¼		
9,000 86¼		
1,000 86¼		
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued		
20,000 53¼		
15,000 53¼		
1,000 53⅜		
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs		
5,000 43⅝		
Oregon R & N 1st		
7,000 111¼		
Oregon R & N 4s		
10,000 81⅝		
5,000 81⅝		
4,000 81⅝		
4,000 81⅝		
Oregon Short Line 6s		
1,000 114⅞		
Trust Co certfs		
10,000 113⅜		
3,000 113¼		
2,000 113⅝		
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st		
1,000 136½		
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d		
2,000 136		

Total sales $1,634,820

Corporation Elections.

Colonial Assurance Company.—Directors, Class of 1900—Leo H. Wise, George C. Clarke, John W. Condit, Thomas Dimond, and David S. Walton.

Continental Trust Company.—Directors, Class of 1900—W. Seward Webb, Gordon Norrie, A. Lanfear Norrie, Trenor L. Park, William F. Cochran, Walter Jennings, and William A. Hazard.

Real Estate Trust Company.—Trustees—Frank S. Witherbee, Lispenard Stewart, H. H. Camann, James M. Varnum, Joel F. Freeman, Charles S. Brown, George G. De Witt, Franklin B. Lord, and Lansdale Boardman.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.09
Belle Isle	.74	
Belcher	.45	.49
Best & Belcher	.72	.70
Challar	*.93	.85
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.60
Crown Point	.35	.35
Gould & Curry	.45	*.47
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.20
Mexican	.49	.47
Ophir	1.10	1.05
Potosi	*.61	.59
Savage	.27	.26
Sierra Nevada	.50	.49
Union Consolidated	.46	.48
Utah	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.35	.35
Standard	1.40	

*Asked.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95¾	
4s, r., 1907	111¼	
4s, c., 1907	112	
4s, r., 1925	121	
4s, c., 1925	122	
5s, r., 1904	113	
5s, c., 1904	114¼	
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	
Currency 6s, 1899	106¾	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	

Albany & Sus.	170	
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s	60	
Am. Coal	111	
Am. Tobacco pf.	104	
Atlantic & Pacific new	3	½
Boston A. L. pf.	104½	
Brunswick Co.		½
Buff., R. & P.	20½	
Buff., R. & P. pf. 5s	56	
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	
Canada Southern.	45½	
Canadian Pacific	54¾	
Central Pacific	13	
Chi. & Alton	165	
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	
Chicago G. W.	4½	
C., M. & St. P. pf.	131¼	
Chi. & N. W. pf.	152	
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	8	½
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	8	
Col. & H. Coal pf., all in. paid.	8¼	
C., H. V. & T.	16	

C., H. V. & T. pf.	46	57
Com. Cable	160	172
Consol. Coal	87	90
Detroit Gas	22	
D., L. & W.	156	157¾
Den. & R. G.	11¾	12¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	43¼	44
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	10
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66¼	67
Ev. & T. H.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	39½	45
F. & P. M. pf.	30	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	118	122
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb. A.	48	52
Harlem	292	
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Central	7½	8
Jollet & Chicago	155	
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & Des M.	3	5
Laclede Gas	24	25
Laclede Gas pf.	70	80
L. E. & W.	18	18½
L. N. A. & C.		½
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	43	55
Met. Traction	109	110
Mexican Central	7½	9
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	18½	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48
Mobile & Ohio	21½	22½
Morris & Essex	165½	168
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	13
National Starch	5	7

Nat. St. 2d pf.		22
New Cent. Coal	6	8
New England		45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	12¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	

market is quiet and prices more or less nominal and quoted on the basis of 10c for Rio No. 7 spot and 9¼c for No. 8 spot. Mild coffee steady, but quiet. Sales were 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 750 bags washed Caracas, private terms.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 53,309 bbls; spirits turpentine, 1,985 bbls; tar, 1,088 bbls. Market is generally steady, but a shade easier for spirits turpentine, which is now quoted at 27½@28c for regulars and machines. Resin quoted at $1.70@$1.72½, common to good strained. Tar and pitch quoted as follows: Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil, bbls, $3.25@ $3.37½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 20.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50; spirits of turpentine quiet; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.30; soft, not quoted; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales, 100 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

In consequence of steadiness in lard products, holders of oil exhibited more confidence, particularly on prime Summer yellow. Bids were made at 20c, but sellers claimed 20½c, the lowest figure at which business could be done. Prime crude was offered at 20½c and other grades unchanged.

SUGAR.

The London sugar market reports cane dull and difficult to find buyers, with Java quoted at 11s 3d and refining quoted at 9s 0d. Beet was quiet, but prices fully maintained. The local market is dull and somewhat nominal, with raws quoted at 3 3-16c for 96 test centrifugal, 2 13-16c for 89 test muscovado, and 2 9-16c for 89 test molasses sugar. Refined sugar quiet, but steady and unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW.

With continued liberal arrivals of hay the market shows an easier tone on all grades, though hardly quotably lower on strictly prime stock. From B. No. 1, down offerings are generally fully 2½c per 100 lb below last week's figures. Straw is also in liberal supply, and while strictly prime grades are held at about same range, the higher figure is becoming extreme and difficult to reach. Undergrades weak and irregular. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 90@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 87½@80c; do, clover and do, No. 3 to No. 1, 57½@80c; do, clover mixed, 55@65c; do, do, shipping, 55@ 87½c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

BEEVES—Receipts, 90 cars, or 1,588 head —58 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 32 cars for the market; and, with the few cars held over previously, there were in fairly good demand and firm; rough butchers' stuff slow but generally rated steady; bulls a shade easier. The yards were well cleared. Common to prime steers sold at $4.10@$5 per 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.50@$4.25; bulls at $2.50@$3.25, but mainly at $1.60@$3.20 for poor to good. City-dressed beef steady at 6½@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice quality. London and Liverpool cables quote American steers firm at 10½@11½c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 8½@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 8¾@9½c per lb.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 133 head, including 113 head for the market. The demand was slack, and prices dropped $5 to $7 per head, the decline being sharpest on common to medium stock. Inferior to choice cows sold at $15@$45 per head, calves included, and the bulk of the sales were at $20@$40, with not many good enough to exceed $37.50. An extra cow or two could have been sold at $50.

CALVES—Receipts, 694 head, including 27 direct to a butcher; and, with the few left over yesterday, there were about 720 head on sale. Good veals were wanted at steady prices; medium do were slow and a fraction lower. Barnyard calves were also weak and easier; Westerns unchanged. Common to prime veals sold at $5@$7.50 per 100 lb; "culls" and "bobs" at $4@$4.50; barnyard calves at $2.75@$3.25; fed calves at $3@$4; a car of fair Western calves at $3.10; city-dressed veals steady at 7@11c; country-dressed firmer at 7@10c; little calves sold at 5@6c, and dressed barnyard calves at the same figures.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 22½ cars, or 4,615 head—6 cars consigned direct to butchers and 16¼ cars for the market; and, including 3¼ cars held over Thursday, there were 20 cars on sale. Sheep were in fair demand and steady, and on light supplies lambs also held up to yesterday's figures. At Jersey City the feeling was rated firm. Two cars were held over. Poor to choice sheep sold at $2.75@$4.30 per 100 lb; fair to prime lambs at $5@$5.50. Dressed mutton quiet at 5@7¼c; dressed lambs in moderate demand at 5@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 41¼ cars, or 7,006 head, including 2 cars for sale. Market quoted steady at $3.60@$4 per 100 lb for heavy to light hogs, and at $4.10@$4.25 for State pigs; and a bunch do sold at $4.25. Country-dressed firm at 4@6¼c per lb.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

56—Spang vs. Rainey. 57—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 58—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 59—United States vs. Brown Bros. 60—Hague & Co. vs. United States. 62—Van Horn vs. Leeming. 38—United States vs. Roessler & Hasslacher. 64—Ypsilanti Stay Manufacturing Company vs. Van Valkenburgh. 108—Beach vs. Inman. 63—Enterprise Manufacturing Company vs. Snow.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—13824—Pratt & Co. vs. Magone. 17878—Tonk vs. Erhardt. 14790—Drucklieb vs. Magone. 13498—Azema vs. same. 14512—Syndicate Trading Company vs. same. 17759—Blumlein vs. Erhardt. 13651—Stein vs. Magone. 15071—Lamb vs. Erhardt. 15089—Hussa vs. same. 12667—Hammel vs. Magone. 12211—Constable vs. Hedden. 16825—Drucklieb vs. Erhardt. 18217—Welsh vs. same. 14914—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 14915—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company vs. same. 14916—Same vs. Erhardt. 16831 —Same vs. same. 14256—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 14255—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company vs. same. 15331—Zimmern vs. same. 4840—Dietz vs. Miller. 12784—Stein vs. Magone. 13785—Rossbach vs. same. 14976—Steinhardt vs. Erhardt. 16005—Same vs. same. 17273—Same vs. same.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 615—Caroline M. Forsyth vs. The City of Hammond, et al.—Argued.

No. 163—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, claimant, &c., vs. Grace Howard Potter et al.—Argument commenced.

Call for to-day: Nos. 163, 12, 563, 539, 403, (and 426,) 543, 164, 170, 171, 172.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Eno vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 2—Burk vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 3—Remsen vs. same. 4—Sheridan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Fisher. 6—People ex rel. Sparks vs. O'Brien. 7—People, &c., vs. Controller of New York City. 8—Gardiner vs. Lowen. 9—People, &c., vs. Wels. 10—Gilmer vs. Beltz. 11—Matter of Abrams. 12—Mulch vs. Koltoge. 13—Blanchard vs. Munroe. 14—Maclay vs. Robinson. 15—Chant vs. Williams. 16—Hughes vs. Hughes. 17—Breidenbach vs. De Lacey. 18—White vs. McKenzie. 19—Behrens vs. Dauer. 20—Eustace vs. Eustace. 21—Gray vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 22—N. J. Schloss Company vs. Kohler. 23—Foster vs. Shea. 24—Toplitz vs. Mutual Life Company. 25—Lefi vs. Scheftel. 26—Levene vs. Dornbusch. 27—Hill vs. Mahler. 28—Watson vs. Cormez. 29—Throp vs. New York Building and Improvement Company. 30—Whitney vs. Ware. 31—Lord vs. Playa de Oro Mining Company. 32—Kellog vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 33—Von Raltz vs. Force. 34—McElduff vs. McElduff. 35—Wilman vs. Wilman. 36—Burton vs. Linn. 37—People, &c., vs. Hyman. 38—Gordon vs. Bullinger. 39—Runk vs. Runk. 40—Isaacs vs. Esmond. 41—Glacius vs. Glacius. 42—Martin vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. 43—Trotta vs. Valente. 44—Quinlin vs. Palmateer. 45—Padelford vs. Padelford. 46—Lawson vs. Buchanan. 47—Arnold vs. Hammerstein. 48—Mayer vs. Bohlen. 49—Rapalyea vs. Anderson. 50—Burger vs. Silleck. 51—Brown vs. Vanderbilt. 52—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 53—Szuchs vs. Catlin. 54—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. McGrath. 55—Stokes vs. Driggs. 56—Hartford National Bank vs. Seidenberg. 57—Kinnan vs. Sullivan County Club. 58—Kretx vs. Bell. 59—Reynolds vs. Press Publishing Company. 60—Ketchum vs. Newman. 61—Roefehe vs. Roefehe. 62—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 63—Colwell vs. Tinker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Schaeferlein vs. Schaeferlein. 2—Matter of Board of Education, (Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.) 3—Coddington vs. Bard. 4—Day vs. MacGregor.

Preferred Causes.—3279—New York Real Estate Association vs. Barker. 4093—Chesley vs. Morton. 3679—Juilliard vs. Jaffray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar —To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4067—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 3949—Heilbroner vs. Uhlfelder. 4038—Bohm. 4054—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Hubert. 4061—Coffman vs. Coffman. 4109—Robert C. Martin Company vs. Moore. 4116—Sullivan vs. Clark. 4123—Muller vs. Muller. 4129—Froment vs. Keogh. 4181—Schmitt vs. Schmitt. 4194—Bowman vs. McClenahan. 2765—Lowe vs. Lowe. 2796—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4218.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Walter K. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.—3871—Lincoln National Bank vs. Anthony. 10425—Friedwald vs. Fisher. 10565—Davis vs. Keefuss. 10404—Beatty vs. Taylor. 10087—Same vs. same. 10666—Clark vs. Nexon. 10381—Department of Buildings vs. Brick. 10606—Steam vs. Pierce. 10581—Kellner vs. Peklo. 9835—Burton vs. Asher. 10375—Hawes vs. Olmstead. 8849—Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company vs. de Felden. 10611—Brunswick-Balke Collendar Company vs. Hand. 10109—Strauss vs. Sachs. 10535—Sutphen vs. Edelman. 10560—Rosenfeld vs. Katt. 10696—Savoy vs. Muller. 10583—Hirsch vs. Rubinson. 9753—Schechter vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 9451—Grashinsky vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 9677 —Frank vs. Kiaer. 8798—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bassio. 6312—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 8741—Kaufman vs. Koch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

4558—Saccondaisy vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5499—La Barbara vs. Lennon. 5943—Danenfeld vs. Bauman. 6377—Hamilton vs. Gorman. 5926—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 3198—Goetting vs. Sohn. 4615—Schramme vs. Cleland. 6702—Bates vs. Cook & Bernheimer Company. 6248—Parisette vs. Parisette. 6537—Michelbacher vs. Mantner. 6811—Weil vs. Arnold. 4482—Clarke vs. Pauli. 5063—Degan vs. Webster. 4876—Strobel vs. Kron. 6192—Zwilling vs. Trosky. Inquests.—6044—Hall vs. Tober. 6872—Smith vs. Litovitch. 6384—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

4651—Kaiser vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3408—First Congregational Religious Society of Humanity vs. Goldenberg. 4585—Gall vs. Gall. 6495—Feeter vs. Arkenburgh. 6632—Shea vs. Muller. 6653—Motley vs. Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Company. 6679—Walls vs. Vandelbilt. 6686—Williams vs. Halstead. 6835—Sasina vs. Weber. 6859—Lynch vs. Zebley. 6919—Nye vs. Humphrey. 3048—Bacon vs. Haffen. 6314—Carr vs. Dooley. 6782—Quidor vs. Helmke. 2191—Caspary vs. Barth. 3842—Van Horn vs. Richey. 6204—Barton vs. Brainerd. 6205—Same vs. same. 6358 —Teahan vs. Winters. 6432—Eyers vs. Webster. 6482—De Vessey vs. Carley. 6485—Carolin vs. Meriden Britannia Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary G. Johnes, Frances E. Deane, Francis G. Challenger, Andrew Maloney, James Fee, Augustus Barth.

At 2 P. M.—Rosa Ditmico 'Cerabona, Maria C. Bennett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—Case on: 1241—William Campbell. 1235—James Ladds. 1245—Richard Tighe.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1888—Farrell vs. Harrison. 1204—Behrmann vs. Koschmofsky. 1050—Matthews vs. Muller. 510—Boderich vs. Clason. 140—Roche vs. Hanlon. 444—Muir vs. Harlem. 1408—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 3904—Reisman vs. Jacobowitz. 2528—Saltzman vs. Northrup. 135—Lister Company vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 134—Weaver vs. same. 137—Iselin vs. same. 1407—Herzberg vs. Westerfield. 1451—Norrison vs. McKelvey. 2883 —Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1471—Levy vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1472—Sutton vs. Berry. 653—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 1448—Huckfeld vs. Scheele. 465—Panitz vs. Stein. 466—Leopold vs. Stein. 480—Robinson vs. Haffen. 1465—Weinstein vs. Truss. 4201½—Balmford vs. Grand Lodge Order United Workmen. 1451—Gunn vs. Rothschild. 4019—Spiegel vs. Goldschmidt. 1055 —Misbkind vs. Bourdorius. 1479—Keayes vs. Yoerg. 1474—Harris vs. Robert.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

310—McNeary vs. Leary. 605—Bradley vs. Casino Company. 1221—Feierstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1388—Welsh vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 1145—Rosenfeld vs. Warner. 1063—Ketcham vs. Fine. 1067—Same vs. same. 1361—West vs. O'Neill. 922 —Ciento vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 208—Scandrett vs. Sonneberg. 596—Whitlock vs. McGilraccy. 1370—Compton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 306—Weiger vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 819—Zamowsky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 882—Henry Huber Company vs. Union Railroad Company. 803—Edelstein vs. Stern. 940—Roessle vs. Schoenfeld. 934—Patterson vs. Nesbit. 1371—Hill Brass Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 941—Rosenblatt vs. Van Schaick. 2950—Stoeppler vs. Calgut. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 1803—Hees vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1379 —Fibre Conduit Company vs. Capron. 887—Simonowich vs. Adler. 788—Morgan vs. Frischberg. 712—Gleason vs. Babcock.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

803—Wilson vs. Imperial Electric Lamp Company. 322—Walschousky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 751—Weblus vs. Ahlstrom. 755—Lehman vs. Bauman. 974—Corbin vs. Hawkes Manufacturing Company. 1020—Jacques vs. Smedbach. 961—Schmidt vs. Stern. 998—Castle vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 991—Williams vs. Webb. 139—Richold vs. Tiffany. 1068—New York Mutual Gas Light Company vs. Clark. 984—Lyst vs. Bischoff. 752—Torrey vs. Fitzwilson. 783—Dietz vs. Tritsch. 531—Keale vs. Francklyn Brass and Bronze Company. 966—Bonnean vs. Rieper. 979—Solomon vs. Andoline. 308—Wurtman vs. Hill. 770—Garbit vs. Vogel. 1177—Clarke vs. Raymond. 95—Keystone Farm Machine Company vs. Carr. 597—Campbell vs. Kestner. 1152—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 163—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 980—Weiler vs. Roniter. 1021—Velt vs. Seligman. 751—Creighton vs. Wardell. 162—Huntington vs. Kimball. 4074—Van Raden vs. Goldberg. 814—Trier vs. Zeller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Case on.

3847—Ball vs. Endt. 4134—Lewis vs. Reutlinger. 4135—Williams vs. Catrevas. 4221—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Finch. 3730—Park vs. Oppenheim. 4237—Siegling vs. Wallace. 3860—Howland vs. Chadwick. 4253—Gieschen vs. Goldberg.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases Called at 1:30 P. M. —Whelan vs. Gorton. 239—Engel vs. Bechterman. 193—Schmohl vs. O'Brien.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1478.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—William Schultz. 2—Frank Kelly. 3—Harry McGuire. 4—Joseph McCann and Benjamin Hodder. 5—William McClelland. 6—Joseph Miller. 7—Henry A. Hartzell. 8—Henry Porter. 9—Charles Martin. 10—Joseph Morris. 11—Edward E. Chandler. 12—Charles Griffin.

Pleadings.—1—Joseph Bernstein, Samuel Gordon, and Harris Feinberg. 2—William Wilson. 3—Thomas Brown and James Greeley. 4—James Madden. 5—Samuel Simon. 6—John Ruge. 7—Anna Weiss and Jenny Goldberg. 8—Walter Powels. 9—Albert Grahn. 10—Joseph Weinstein. 11—Julia Teshansky. 12—Louis F. Martens. 13 —Jacob Ahrens. 14—Sarah Markhoff. 15—Joseph Appelsdorf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—William S. Fender, Walter D. Valentine, and Edward Croker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welch for the People.

1—John Dennaker, (three.) 2—Mary Ann Ward, Kitty Watson, John Donovan, and John Ward. 3—John Barandon. 4—Valentine Schultz. 5—Warren A. Southerland and Stephen R. Southerland. 6—Thomas Noon, Joseph O'Connor, and Dennis Redmond. 7—Charles B. Combs. 8—Frank Smith. 9—Charles E. Batson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—Kate Kelly. 2—John Reilly. 3—Charles G. Taylor. 4—Chung Chuck and Ah Sam. 5—Thomas F. Reardon. 6—Harris Herewitte. 7—Simon Lesser. 8—Francesco Mattesso, Casper Sissis, Rocco Maustro, and Salvatore Verbara. 9—Nathan Potash. 10—Arthur Carnegie and William Gray. 11—Louis Csemiczky.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Mary B. O. Dwight vs. Benjamin S. Fish et al., as Assessors of Clinton, appellants.—Submitted.

Loren Doing, as administrator, appellant, vs. New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.—Argued by George W. Ray for appellant, Howard D. Newton for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: All old cases except No. 14, old calendar and new, including the following: ..os. 458, 534, 627, 14, 653, 664, 692, 705.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Ann S. Young vs. James Lenihan—Charles M. Beam.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Oscar C. Quirk vs. Gilmer, A. Lumpkin—Albert V. B. Voorhees, Jr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Bradley, JJ.—

Enumerated.—Nos. 74, 17, 14, 29, 40, 42, 32, 2, 10, 44, 55, 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Smith, J.

Nos. 2447, 4861, 1843, 3416, 3567, 3670, 3329, 3655, 3656, 4573, 2424, 6241, 6518, 8578, 3308, 3725, 3725, 2812, 3346, 1719, 3121, 3264, 3703, 3732, 3734, 3735, 3742, 2639, 5899, 6546, 767, 3796, 3771, 3621, 2958, 6602, 3243, 3443, 731, 677, 6675, 1385, 2217, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3784, 3785, 3785½, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, to 3814.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J. Nos. 921, 924, 400, 933, 690, 679, 775, 937, 940, 941, 943, 944, 910, 923, 29, 885, 943, 262, 873, 947, 950, 957, 958, 857, 972, 917, 963, 964, 967, 968, 977, 912, 806, 803, 805, 804, 686, 959, 938, 716, 978.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Civil calendar. Nos. 96, 58, 53, 5499, 73, 659, 636, 105, 665, 650½, 215, 210, 235, 602, 693, 694, 644, 290, 676, 47, 291, 28, 74, 578, 687.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Thomas H. Hill, Henry Strechmest, Elizabeth Strechmest, accounting and guardianship of John H. and Charles Strechmest; Carrie L., Emma C. H. and Arthur F. R. Strechmest; Eleanor Clarke, Eloise M. Bushnell, Ellen Moylan, Johan L. Fuchs, Joseph M. Foley, George Pessinger, Christopher R. St. George.

The guardianship of Frederick H. White.

The real estate of Gideon Mapes.

Contested calendar at 10:30 o'clock.—No. 2—Will of Margaret Young.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Mr. A. M. Graff has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling, 134 West Eightieth Street, 18 by 55 by 102.2.

Mr. William J. Roome announced yesterday that the purchaser of the property on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, sold by him last July, was Mrs. Eleanor J. Robinson, who will take title to the property on Feb. 1. Mrs. Robinson has been a large operator in property in this neighborhood. She purchased 346 Sixth Avenue last April for $100,000, and Mr. Roome resold it for her within three months for $120,000. Mr. Roome has leased the corner of Sixth Avenue for Mrs. Robinson to the William B. Riker & Son Drug Company, who will occupy it as soon as their present lease expires.

Mr. Roome has also leased for Mrs. Gilbert Parker, the southwest corner of Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, now occupied by the Riker Drug Company, to Adams & Co., who will occupy the building as an extension to their present store.

No. 404 Sixth Avenue has been leased by Mr. Roome for Henry Goodkind, to Henry Marks, for a term of years at $2,850 per annum, for a tailoring establishment.

Mr. Clarence J. Ramsey has sold for Mrs. C. B. Seymour, at about $35,000, the five-story flat, 645 Amsterdam Avenue, 27.6 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold the four-story brick tenement, 832 Second Avenue, 18 by 80.

Crowe & Taylor have sold, at about $55,500, the five-story brownstone private dwelling, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street.

The receiver of the Harlem River Bank has sold to a Mr. Martin, the four-story private dwelling, 166 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold, for Charles Davis, to J. Frederick Pierson, at $85,000, the four-story private dwelling, 20 West Fifty-second Street.

McCafferty & Buckley, the builders, have sold the new American basement private dwelling, 12 West Seventy-seventh Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. J. L. Phillips sold, to close the estate of Rosetta Barnett, to Isaac Selig, at $18,550, the two three-story brick dwellings 329 and 331 East Eighty-second Street, 36 by 102.2.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to L. Saeger, at $7,800, the four-story brick flat 4 Bedford Street, 22 by 97 by 12 by 86; also, two three-story frame flats, 1,004 and 1,096 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 25 by 100 each. B. Stauffer bought No. 1,094 for $7,700, and Mrs. E. Dobbs purchased No. 1,096 for $7,000.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, David McClure, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,372. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, Due on judgment, $4,377.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 112 to 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and 111 to 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 140 feet east of Park Avenue, 100 by 201.10, leasehold, five-story brick stores and theatre, entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and three and four story brick Columbus Theatre, on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Due on judgment, $6,091.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $117,973.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, northeast corner of Bethune and Greenwich Streets, 53.8 by 68.1½ by east 67.1¼ by south 34.7 by west 10.9 by south 4.2½ by West 2.9 by south 16.1 to Bethune Street, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,276; subject to other mortgages for $60,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100.11 by 108, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $58,044; subject to first mortgage for $90,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 184 South Street, north side, 103.1 feet west of James Slip, 33 by 76.1 by 32.9 by 76.1, five-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $22,407.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 90 by 2.9 by 10 by 28.8 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,320.

By William W. Fogg, trustee's sale, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story and attic brick-front frame buildings and one five-story stone-front tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 319 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 195.1 feet east of Second Avenue, 20½ by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

M. Hassett is to erect three two-story dwellings, each 16.8 by 60 feet, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue. W. C. Dickerson is preparing the plans and specifications.

The same architect has the plans for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40 feet, to be built at Van Nest, for a Mr. Fox.

J. Donovan of Brooklyn has begun the erection of four two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling houses at Breezy Point, Far Rockaway. The buildings will cost about $40,000, and are to be constructed from plans drawn by Montrose W. Morris of this city.

Buchman & Deisler, the architects, will prepare the plans for the seven-story apartment house to be erected on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-third Street, for Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder. They will also prepare the plans for the four private dwellings which Mr. Lyons is to build on the property adjoining.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 62.6; Harry W. Powell of 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $78,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 26 by 83; Alphonse Hogenauer of 348 Willis Avenue, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $125,000.

Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, for a one and two story brick and stone Sunday school and church, 102.2 by 150; Church of the Divine Paternity, owner; William A. Potter, 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250,000.

Henry, Scammel, and Gouveneur Streets and East Broadway, for a five-story brick schoolhouse, 133 by 163.5, by city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southwest corner of Audubon Avenue, for six four-story brick dwellings, 16.6 by 50; John Eusner of 558 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, owner; Thom & Wilson, 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; M. Zimmerman & Co., 1,505 Broadway, builders; cost, $50,000.

No. 312 East Houston Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, 24.9 by 80.6; William Frager, 109 East Seventy-third Street, and Pincus Lowenfeld, 782 Third Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 344 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store, by John Parke of 33 Nassau Street, owner; Axel S. Hedman, architect; F. Klingman, 131 West Forty-second Street, builder; cost, $3,500.

No. 144 West Fifty-third Street, alterations to a three-story brick and stone dwelling by William A. Heyliger, owner; Charles M. Andrews, 94 Johnston Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $2,600.

No. 472 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick factory by the Mutual Real Estate Company of 472 Broadway, owner; Louis Korn, 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 16 Fourth Street, southwest corner of Mercer Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and office by the estate of Alexander McKenzie, 24

TO BE MARRIED AT WEST POINT

A Catholic Wedding to be Celebrated in the Cadet Chapel.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Lieut. J. P. Ryan, Third Cavalry, and Miss Katherine Torney will be married Friday afternoon in the cadet chapel. The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls will perform the ceremony. The wedding promises to be the greatest society event that has taken place at West Point in many years.

For the first time since its erection the cadet chapel will be used by a priest for Catholic services. A rule of the Roman Catholic Church is that its members must be married in Catholic churches. The whole of the first class of cadets was invited to the wedding, and, as all other churches are off limits, the matter was placed before Archbishop Corrigan, who granted a dispensation to Father O'Keefe to marry the young couple in the chapel on the plains. The cadets will not, therefore, require a permit to attend the ceremony.

Outside of the seventy invitations to the cadets, 500 have been sent to the naval and military friends of the young people. The Academic Board and all the officers on the post will attend the reception. The decorations will be very elaborate, both in the chapel and house.

Miss Torney is about twenty-one years of age. Her father is Col. George W. Torney, Chief Surgeon at the Military Academy. Lieut. Ryan was graduated from the Military Academy in 1888. He is stationed with his regiment at Fort Myer.

MINISTER WILLIS'S BODY.

It Arrived from Honolulu on the Australia Yesterday Morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The remains of the late United States Minister Willis arrived from Honolulu on the steamer Australia at 9 o'clock this morning. The body was accompanied by Mrs. Willis and her son.

Mrs. Willis and family were met at the steamer by Lieut. Bell, representing Gen. Forsythe, United States Army, and by Major Pett, representing Gov. Budd, and by Mr. Cooper, on behalf of the State Department. The family was driven to the Occidental Hotel, while the box containing the late Minister's remains was left in charge of the customs officers on the dock. President Dole sent no guard of honor, and in deference to Mrs. Willis's wishes there will be no military display here.

The party started East on to-night's Central Pacific Overland for the home of the family, in Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Improvement and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The name and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one hundred (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (254.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation,

No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BINDSEIL, HERMAN F.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of its Justices, on the 8th day of December, 1896, all creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN F. BINDSEIL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, are hereby required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Herman F. Bindseil, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.

GEORGE M. LEVENTRITT, Assignee.

B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Attorney for Assignee, 265 Broadway, N. Y. City.

d10-1aw6wTh&s121

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF GENTLEMAN'S apartments, wardrobe, &c., can secure permanent situation, with liberal pay, providing the highest references are given; no application will be noticed unless giving former places of employment and the length of time served in each place. Address Liberal, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES UNDER THE McKinley Administration in every part of the country. Do you want one? The Mid-Winter edition of the NATIONAL RECORDER will tell how to get a position. Send five cents in stamps to the NATIONAL RECORDER, Washington, D. C.

BOY WANTED IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house to learn the business. Apply in own handwriting to B., Box 843 New York Post Office.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address and business experience to solicit advertisements. Address Tact, Box 101, Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; willing to assist with waiting in first-class private family; wages, $18 to $20; 3½ years' reference. Kelly, 339 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By capable young girl, good reference, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. 838 8th Av., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; assist with sewing; 3 years' first-class reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; city reference. 511 East 84th St. Swanson.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl in small family; no cards; wages, $18. M. M. C., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By chambermaid and seamstress; reference. A. E., 270 West 34th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Respectable widow, breaking up home, in private family; good cook, baker, coarse washing; no objection to institution; city or country. 258 West 47th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference; wages, $30. 443 8th Av., near 32d St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By English Protestant as a good family cook in a private family; city reference. E. W., Box 201 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; take entire charge; city reference. A. S., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as a thorough good cook; city or country; good reference. 206 East 38th St.

COOK.—By German girl as cook in private family; good references; wages, $25. W. R., 649 9th Av.

COOK.—By first-class competent French cook; private family; best city references. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK.—Lady wants situation for her first-class cook; best city reference. Inquire at present employer's, 122 East 58th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; city or country. 258 West 37th St., ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook for dinner parties by the day. Address care Schnoter, 529 6th Av.

COOK.—Good; where kitchenmaid is kept. Apply, Thursday and Friday, 671 5th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKING, plain sewing, mending, done out; $1.10 daily; references. Dressmaker, 1 Milligan Place, corner 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated French governess; will teach children and make herself useful; good seamstress; best city references. 724 5th Av.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do plain cooking, plain washing, and ironing. 313 East 81st St.; first flight, front.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., 411 West 32d St., McCann's bell.

MAID.—By refined French maid; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, packer; best city references. Y. M., 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; no cards; good reference. Call, two days, 215 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German laundress to go out by the day; takes washing home. Mrs. Schneider, 407 East 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman, washing to take home; reference given. A. S., 649 9th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE GIRL.—By trustworthy, competent girl to take charge of infant; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference. 106 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By competent French nurse; good sewer; city or country; best personal reference. H., 251 West 24th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent French nursery governess; has diploma. Mlle. H., 251 West 24th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent North German waitress; best reference. 595 3d Av., second bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By first-class stenographer and typewriter; quick, accurate, and experienced; stock broker's office preferred; good references. H. B., Box 200 Times Office.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St. care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Strictly temperate; willing, honest, and of neat appearance; first-class city reference; wages, $50. Address, by letter, 14 East 62d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman; age 28; in private family; highest personal reference as to character, ability, &c. H., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman in a private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; best city reference. G. V., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; two years' excellent references; in private family. L., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; first-class city references. B., 13 East 37th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; thoroughly competent; good city references. F. F., Box 214 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, first-class butler or valet; thoroughly experienced; best city references. E. L., 55 West 11th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede; first-class city reference. J. C., 224 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. H. C., 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best city references. P., 273 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly competent; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. F. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—English; age, 30; height, 5 feet 8 inches; strictly temperate and good driver; best of references. T. Holmes, 145 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—German, thoroughly experienced, strictly sober, willing, and obliging; careful driver; first-class references; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 28 E. 85th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; age, 31; city reference. Curl, 331 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By respectable young man, 21; understands dining room and all household duties; first-class city reference. W., care J. S. Jones, 21 East 31st St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Competent, sober, obliging; moderate wages; personal references. M., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—English; age 26; tall, neat appearance, and competent; strictly sober and reliable; personal reference. Albert, Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FURNACEMAN.—By colored man; furnace to tend; windows; willing, obliging. Moore, 215 West 29th St.

MASSEUR and MEDICAL GYMNAST.—Graduated in Sweden; will treat patients at their residence; rheumatism, dyspepsia, poor circulation, &c. G. Ohnell, 407 West 49th St.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—To sick or invalid gentleman; best city reference from doctor and last places; willing, sober; would travel; American. 329 3d Av.

WANTED—A position to travel; familiar with the toy, notion, and stationery trade; either salary or commission. C. W. F., Box 154 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; one who has lived with German families preferred; city references. 10-12, 15 West 76th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular.

Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th—Irving Place.

SUNDAY, JAN. 24TH, 4 P. M.

A. C. DIXON SPEAKS.

J. M. Burks sings. Lowe Chorus. Subject, "THE REAL JESUS."

Send stamped envelopes to S. V. Robinson, Cooper Union, for free tickets.

COOPER UNION.

Cor. 8th St. and 3d Av.

To-day at noon.

Services under direction of **A. C. DIXON.**

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN

of Philadelphia will preach. Subject, "The Unpardonable Sin." Seats free. Everybody welcome.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

45TH ST, 34 WEST.—In small private family; to gentleman only.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 23, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M, for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 2 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Colon must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays from Fort Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. $25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, for on arrival of New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise of the **Hamburg-American Line**

TO THE **Mediterranean and ORIENT** BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon | Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | *Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Ja. 26, 11 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of Jan. 26th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 18, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK...March 3

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Rate of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon | Westernland, Feb. 17, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.

JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 22
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 25
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Jan. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Saturday, Jan. 30

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only. For points on Hall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAIN FOR YONKERS.

"All night" train run between 10:30 P. M. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 135th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily ex. Sun., for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:35 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily, CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M., daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., G. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—R

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION

Copies of Shakespeare's and Spenser's Works Under the Hammer.

PART OF SEWALL COLLECTION.

A Copy of the First Folio Edition of Shakespeare Fetches $500—Prices of Other Works and Some of the Buyers.

Book buyers attended in force yesterday the sale of the Henry F. Sewall collection of rare books at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue. Several of the most valuable lots of the collection, including seventy-one examples of Shakespeare and several of Edmund Spenser, were sold. The heaviest buyers were Dodd, Mead & Co. and Messrs. Richmond, Smith, Morris, Bradford, and Mason.

A copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare, which is now rare, was bid in by George Richmond for $500. The title page of this edition describes the book as containing "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the True Originall Copies." The volume abounds in defects, which substantially reduced its value in the eyes of the buyers. The lines before the title are reprinted, and the title page is in fac simile. The text is described as being perfect, the last four leaves of "Cymbeline" being in exact fac simile by Harris. The catalogue is repaired, the preliminary leaves having been added partly from other copies and partly in fac simile.

The Sewall copies of the first, second, third, and fourth folio editions were appraised by a leading London book expert before they were offered. He valued the Sewall copy of the first folio at £90, the second at £15, the third at £45, and the fourth at £15. The prices paid yesterday exceeded these estimates in every case. Mr. Richmond paid $115 for the second folio edition, Mr. Drummond paid $375 for the third folio edition, and Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $65 for the fourth folio edition.

The principal other purchase of Shakespeariana by Dodd, Mead & Co., were:

"Henry the Fourth." With the humorous conceits of Sir John Falstaff." "Newly corrected by William Shake-Speare." Quarto, morocco extra, by Hammond. London, 1639—$75.

"Othello." The fourth edition. (Title repaired,) otherwise fine copy. Quarto, levant morocco, by Rivière. London, 1655—$105.

"King John." The first and second part of the troublesome Raigne of John, King of England, &c., written by W. Sh." George Steevens's copy, with his autograph; also the Duke of Roxburghe's, with his crest on back of title. Title-page slightly repaired, otherwise fine copy. Quarto, half-roan. London, 1611—$220.

"Love's Labour Lost; a wittie and pleasant comedie." Title extended on side; also the last two leaves and two corners repaired, a few catchwords cut close. Dunn Gardner's copy. London, 1631—$45.

"Richard the Second." Life and death of. Quarto, levant morocco, by Hammond. London, 1634—$210.

A copy of the "Rape of Lucrece," "by the incomparable master of our English poetry, Mr. Will. Shakespeare, Gent; whereunto is annexed the Banishment of Tarquin, or Reward of Lust, by I. Quarles," was bought by Mr. Hammond for $105. This copy is repaired. It was printed in London in 1655, and was formerly in the libraries of Dr. Farmer, Mr. Hazlitt, and E. V. Utterson. Mr. Richmond's other purchases of Shakespeare yesterday were:

"Henry Fifth, Chronicle History of." Small quarto, morocco extra, by Hammond. London, 1608—$82.

"A Yorkshire Tragedy, not so new as lamentable and true." (Title and last two leaves in fac simile.) Quarto, calf, gilt, by T. Aitken. London, 1609—$37.50.

Poems. First collected edition. (Title and one leaf of the preliminary matter in fac simile. Portrait and last leaf mended, otherwise fine and large copy.) London, 1640—$70.

"Henry the Sixth." "The Whole Contention between the two Famous Houses, Lancaster and York." (Title and several leaves (sigs. O to O 3) in exact fac simile; several head lines cut.) London, 1619—$27.

Buyers of Shakespeare Books.

George D. Smith bought the following volumes of Shakespeare, among others of less value:

"Julius Caesar" (two leaves stained.) Quarto, half calf, by R. W. Smith. London, 1680—$10.

"Julius Caesar; a Tragedy, and how acted at the Theatre Royal." London, 1684—$10.

The Reprint of the First Folio, done in 1808. Folio, calf extra, by Staggmeyer. A copy formerly belonging to J. Wilson Croker, with his handwriting, and with 368 of the Upton manuscript corrections laid in, and other notes by F. C. Brooke, and another qualifying Upton's Criticism. London, 180—$19.50.

"Sir John Oldcastle, the First Part of the true and honorable history of," &c. (Small hole in title repaired, last leaf reprinted,) otherwise fine copy. 4to, blue morocco extra. London, 1600—$85.

A collector who made his purchases under the name of "Cedar," bought the following editions:

"Macbeth, with alterations and new songs, as now acted at the Duke's Theatre." London, 1674—$13.

"Macbeth: a Tragedy, with alterations, amendments, additions, and new songs, as now acted at the Duke's Theatre." London, 1674—$12.50.

"The Tempest," rewritten by Dryden & Davenant. (Some margins a little damaged.) Third Edition. Preface by John Dryden. 4to, half calf, by R. W. Smith. London, 1690—$12.

Of the remaining lots in the collection of Shakespeariana the folowinlg were bought by various bidders:

Works of Shakespeare. First Edited Edition by Nicholas Rowe, including Poems. With portraits and plates to each play, figures in the costumes of 1709. 7 vols. London, 1709—$29.75.

Garrick's alterations for the stage, of "Midsummer Night's Dream" and the "Tempest." (Three plays, two variants of the Dream.) Burton's copy. London, 1763, 1766, 1767—$9.

Wivell, Abraham. Inquiry into the history, authenticity, and characteristics of the Shakespeare Portraits, in which the criticisms of Boaden and others are examined, confirmed, or reputed. With supplement and fourteen portraits. Presentation copy to J. Britton. London, 1827—$14.50.

Works, edited by Isaac Reed. The plays, with the corrections and illustrations of various commentators. With the notes by Samuel Johnson and George Steevens, and glossarial index. Many engravings, including a set of the Harding plates of the finest impressions. 21 vols. London, 1803—$33.60.

The Whole Historical Dramas, illustrated with an assemblage of portraits of persons mentioned, with those of editors, commentators, and actors, and views of castles, towns, &c. With short biographical and topographical accounts. Over 200 illustrations. Two vols. in one. Longmans, London, 1811—$25.

S. Spooner's "Dictionary of Artists," printed on large paper, with 100 photograph illustrations, and 2,814 inserted engravings in portraits, landscapes, and subjects, bound in twelve volumes by R. W. Smith, was bought by George D. Smith for $624. Mr. Sewall before his death estimated the cost of the prints in this volume at $900.

Prices for Spenser's Works.

The bidding for the works of Edmund Spenser was exceedingly brisk. The purchases were made by Dodd, Mead & Co., George D. Smith, George Richmond, and Messrs. Morris and Hagan, as follows:

"The Faerie Queene," "The Shepheard's Calendar, together with the other Works of England's Arch-Poet, Edmund Spenser," Mathew Lownes, London, 1617, $9.

"The Shepheard's Calendar, containing Twelve Aeglogues proportionable to the twelve monethes, (dedicated to Maister Philip Sidney,) the Roxburghe and Sir Mark Sykes's copy, with the Duke's crest and Sir Mark's monogram on the cover. In the Roxburghe sale it was specially noted as a "beautiful copy." London, 1586, $800.

"Complaints, Sundrie Small Poems of the World's Vanitie." Title and three leaves extended in upper blank margin. London, 1591, $115.

"Complaints, containing Sundrie Small Poems of the Worldes Vanities." All the pieces except the last (the ninth) are in all the titles. London, 1591, $13.

"The Faerie Queene," (title in fac simile and a few headlines cut.) otherwise good copy. First complete edition, being first of the second part and second of the first part. Mr. Beresford Hope's copy, with his autograph and book plate. London, 1596, $80.

"The Faerie Queene, disposed in Twelve Bookes, fashioning XII Moral Vertues." Fac simile title, 600 pages, and three unnumbered leaves of Sonnets by E. S. (First three books of second edition of the first part.) Small 4to, old Harleian red morocco. London, 1596, $25.

"The Faery Queene, disposed into XII Bookes, fashioning twelve Morall Vertues." First folio edition, contains the two cantos of Mutabilitie; also the Shepheard's Calendar, Colin Clout, Sonnets, Teares of the Muses, and other poems. Mathew Lownes, London, 1609, $14.

His whole works: "The Faerie Queene," "The Shepheard's Calendar, together with the other Works of England's Arch-Poet," collected into one volume and carefully corrected; second folio edition. M. Lownes, London, 1611, $12.

Sales of Rare Books.

There were many notable sales of other rare works at this sale yesterday, among which were the following:

Sheppard, Sam., "The Committee-Man Curried; a Comedy presented to the view of all men, discovering the corruptions of committee men, and excisemen," &c. London, 1647—$22.

Sheppard, Sam., "Epigrams, Theological, Philosophical, and Romantick, Six Books"; also, the "Socratick Session, Funeral Elegies, and Pastorals." Morocco extra, by Ch. Smith. London, 1651—$11.

Shirley, James, Poems, &c. With a fine impression of the portrait by Marshall. London, 1646—$18.

Shirley, James, The Way made plaine to the Latine Tongue. Frontispiece by Cross. London, 1649—$6.

Shirley, James, "The Brothers: a Comedie never printed before," (title soiled; ink-spot on prologue.) Also, "The Sisters: a Comedie." London, 1652—$11.

Shirley, James, "Honoria and Mammon" and the "Contention of Ajax and Ulisses for the Armor of Achilles." Impression of the fine portrait of Shirley by Gaywood. Small 8vo, calf, in old style, by Rivière. London, 1659—$26.50.

Sidney, Sir Philip, The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia. (Title repaired and laid down; the first three and the fifth and sixth leaves from a smaller copy,) otherwise good copy. Folio, morocco extra, by Pawson & Nicholson. A very rare edition. Robert Waldegrave, Edinburgh, 1597—$27.

Shirley, James, "Six New Playes." Five acted at Black Fryers, the last never acted, and never printed before. Fine portrait of Shirley by Marshall. Title to each play, &c. London, 1653—$46.

Stanley, Thomas, Poems. Formerly Sir Mark Sykes's copy, with his autograph, also Park's copy, with his autograph and memoranda on fly-leaves, (a copy of Faithorne's portrait inserted, but no portrait belongs to the volume as published.) London, 1651-2—$30.

Surville, Mme. de, Poesies de Marguerite-Elearone Clotilde de Vallon-Chalys, depuis Mad. de Surville, poete Français du XV. siècle, publiées par C. Vanderbourgh. Printed on vellum, with the plates in four states one set colored. Thick 8vo, morocco, elaborately tooled and gilt, with double, by Thevenin. Paris, 1803—$50.

Suckling, Sir John, Poems. First collected edition, printed by his own copy. Fine portrait by Marshall. London, 1646—$20.

Suckling, Sir John, Poems, &c. Printed by his own copy. 12mo. straight-grained morocco, by Cecil & Larkins. (Roger Payne style.) London, 1646—$19.

Suckling, Sir John, Poems, Letters, and Plays. Fine portrait. London, 1709—$15.

Suetonius. De Vita XII. Caesarum. Without place or printer's name, but probably printed at Rome (about 1470)—$25.

Southey, Robert. "Mémoire de la Campagne en Portugal l'an, 1762. A manuscript of nearly 100 pages in the handwriting of Southey, with his signature on inside of the cover. From Smet's library, 1813—$35.

Stothard, Thomas. Thomas Stothard, with numerous illustrations from his works, by Mrs. Bray. Extra illustrated with 22 additional plates and a sheet of sketches, drawing by Stothard on the back of a Royal Academy circular, also a fragment of a painting by him, head of Mary Queen of Scots. London, 1851—$31.

Smith, John Chaloner. British Mezzotint Portraits. Four parts in five volumes. Presentation copy. $21.25.

Suetonius. Vitae Caesarum. Life and introduction by Calderinus. Sunderland copy. Ant. Zarotus, Mediolani, 1480—$31.

Storer, Thomas. "Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey," (from the edition of 1590, edited by Thomas Park.) Illustrated with 75 portraits and views. Longman's private press. London, 1815—$26.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM BALL

Brilliant Gathering at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Last Night—Prominent Officials Present.

The big auditorium of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn was filled last evening with a brilliant throng of guests of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, at the fourteenth annual ball of the society. It was 10 o'clock before the grand march began. Mayor Wurster was expected to lead the march, but owing to his absence, Moses May, President of the society, and Mrs. May opened the ball. Immediately following Mr. and Mrs. May were Mr. and Mrs. Benoit Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Newman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Piddian, and the Trutees of the asylum with their wives.

Some of the boxes were filled with a number of city and county officials. Corporation Counsel Burr represented Mayor Wurster. Others were: Mr. and Mrs. George E. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Neu, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Swanstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hyde, Mr. Edward T. Horwill, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry A. Wernberg, William A. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Burtis, Mr. and Mrs. William J. McKelvey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Loth, J. G. Jenkins, Frank Jenkins, Hugh McLaughlin, A. Abraham, and Samuel Goodstein.

TO MOVE TO SEA GATE.

Atlantic Yacht Club Will Leave Its Bay Ridge Quarters.

The Atlantic Yacht Club members, at a special meeting held at the Waldorf last night, decided unanimously to move the clubhouse to Sea Gate, and to get there as quickly as possible. Commodore Gould presided, and the first business was to receive the report of the trustees on this question. The scheme, which has already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was presented before the members, with estimates on the probable cost of moving the clubhouse to Sea Gate.

The members then authorized the Trustees to purchase the property and to make preparations for moving the old clubhouse or building a new one on the new site. The Trustees are to raise money on bonds and have full power to do anything that they think proper in the matter.

The amendments proposed to the racing rules were referred to Vice Commodore F. T. Adams, Newberry D. Lawton, and E. A. Willard. The proposed amendments to the by-laws and to the constitution were all adopted.

MEDICO-LEGAL DINNER.

Recorder Goff Talks in Plain Terms About Expert Testimony.

The annual dinner of the Medico-Legal Society was held last night at the Hotel Marlborough. Covers were laid for sixty persons, some of whom were ladies. Clark Bell was toastmaster.

Recorder Goff, in addressing the society, said: "I think that in the administration of criminal law there are few avenues through which greater scandals have been introduced than through expert medical testimony." He further said many of the medical experts were mountebanks and charlatans, and that he had noticed in trials that had come before him that "the lips of jurors curled and their faces showed the scorn they felt when they saw the medical experts take their seat on the witness stand. They," he exclaimed, "frequently attempt to justify their at times false testimony by saying they follow the same course that lawyers took. Their duties are entirely different; the lawyers are only the mouthpieces of their clients."

In conclusion the Recorder said it would be a good thing to have a board appointed to select the experts. Other speakers at the dinner were S. B. W. McLeod, Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge, Jacob F. Miller, and Dr. Thomas Darlington.

A Complication of Diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—George Pallthorpe of Bristol died yesterday from a complication of diseases. He first had inflammatory rheumatism. Then he had hiccoughs nearly two weeks, after which paralysis set in and caused his death.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lamoutte—Bush.

Miss Leora Bush, niece of Dr. and Mrs. J. Julio Henna, was married to Alexander Claude de Lamoutte at Dr. Henna's residence, 8 West Fortieth Street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated. The ceremony was performed before an improvised altar ornamented with festoons of smilax, intertwined with Bride roses and carnations, banked with palms.

The bride was gowned in ivory satin, en traine, trimmed with point lace and embroidered with pearls. Her veil was of tulle, and was secured with a coronet of diamonds and cluster of orange blossoms. She wore a pearl necklace with diamond clasp, a gift of the bridegroom, and carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Marion Louise Brun was her maid of honor and only attendant. She was attired in white chiffon over a Nile-green silk dress. She carried a bouquet of pink Bridesmaid roses.

The best man was Joseph G. Steinacher, a cousin of the bride. The ushers were Louis Francis Flamang, Frederic Tinoco, George Robert Abbott, John A. Gallaher, and Oscar Garbe. A reception and wedding supper, served by Mazetti, followed.

Among those present were Consul General and Mrs. Juan Navarro of Mexico, Miss Navarro, Consul General C. Calderon of Colombia, Dr. Yela and Enrique Wulff of Bolivia, Consul General Antonio T. Xavier of Brazil, Consul General and Mrs. P. A. Beelen, Consul and Mrs. C. A. Delgado of Costa Rica, Miss Maria Tylson, Miss Tylson, A. L. Grajeda of Mexico, Consul General Z. A. de Taveira of Portugal, Consul General Frederico Bergman, and Carlos Estenos of Peru.

Kridel—Wallach.

The marriage of Miss Martha Wallach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wallach, to Abraham M. Kridel took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 12 East Sixty-second Street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El, performed the ceremony in a bower of roses and under a marriage bell of lilies of the valley and Bride roses. The bride was given away by her father. The bridal gown was of white satin, trimmed with white silk, with veil of tulle, fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and Bride roses.

Miss Elsa Wallach, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was attired in white silk, and wore white carnations in her corsage. Miss Aline Dreyfus acted as flower girl. The bridesmaids were Miss Alma Wallach and Miss Gertrude Wallach, cousins of the bride, and Miss May Josephs and Miss Constance Newman. They were attired in pink silk costumes, and carried bouquets of pink bridesmaids roses. Samuel Kridel, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were David Metzgar, Guy Schiffer, Maurice Sternbach, Howard Schafer, Sidney Schuman, Myron Schafer, and Edward Schuman. A reception, dinner, and dance followed the ceremony.

August—Kessel.

The wedding of Miss Tessie Kessel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kessel, 21 East Ninety-third Street, to George J. August was solemnized at Delmonico's last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Temple B'nai Jeshurum. The bride was given away by her father. She was attired in white satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace, and wore a tulle veil, secured with a diamond crescent, a gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses.

She was attended by her little cousin, Miss Mamie Kessel. The best man was Abraham August of St. Joseph, Mo., a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Joseph Mendelssohn, Eli J. August, and Leopold Kessel. The ceremony was followed by a dinner and dance, which was attended by more than 200 persons. Mr. and Mrs. August will sail for Europe next week.

Montague—Smith.

At the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening, Miss Beatrice Smith was married to Harry Everett Montague. The pastor of the church officiated. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, a tulle veil, and carried a large bunch of Bride roses. Miss Arline Smith, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss May Montague, a sister of the groom, and Miss Mamie Banta were bridesmaids. Hurd P. Montague, brother of the groom, was best man, and Master Stanley Smith acted as page, and Miss Alma Montague, a sister of the groom, as flower girl. The couple left immediately after the ceremony on their wedding tour. A wedding reception will be held Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-nrst Street.

Lentelhon—Everett.

Miss Louise Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Everett of Croton Falls, N. Y., was privately married to Joseph de Tours Lentilhon, in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The bride wore a traveling costume of green boardcloth, with white front, trimmed with pink velvet and chinchilla. she wore a green velvet Grainsborough hat, dressed with green plumes. She carried a Prayer Book and small spray of lillies of the valley. She had no attendants. The best man was Eugene Lentilhon, brother of the bridegroom. There was no ushers, and no reception was given. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, Vicar of the chapel. Only relatives were present.

Aitken—Colfax.

Miss Edith Whitman Colfax, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, 9 East Seventy-seventh Street, was married to William B. Aitken, at the residence of the bride's parents, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Heber Newton. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and she wore a veil of the same material, secured by a diamond aigrette, a gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Natalie Colfax was her only attendant. She was attired in pink silk, and carried a bouquet of pink Bridesmaid roses. The best man was Stephen W. Collins.

MILDER WEATHER DUE.

It Will Be Warmer, but at First Disagreeably Wet.

The snow which began to fall about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon marked a break in the cold wave in this vicinity. The tail of the cold wave passed over the New England States and Nova Scotia yesterday morning.

There is an extensive storm throughout the country. It developed in the extreme Southwest last Tuesday night, and at last accounts was expanding rapidly. Its centre passed over the Lower Ohio Valley last night. It was steadily increasing in force, and moving so rapidly that storm signals were displayed along the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts. The high northeast winds which prevailed last evening will probably change to southeast winds this morning. The storm was attended by rain yesterday over all the Southern States from the Arkansas Valley to the Atlantic coast and from the Gulf northward into the Ohio Valley. Heavy falls of snow were reported in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the lake regions, and in the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature in the interior of the country has risen from 20° to 30° within the last twenty-four hours. In this city the thermometer indicated 12° above zero at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and 32° at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At midnight the mercury registered 36°, and rain was falling steadily.

St. John's Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of St. John's College, Fordham, was held last night at the Buckingham Hotel. Many prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen were present. The speakers were Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. James N. Butler, Henry D. Purroy, Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney, and the Rev. Henry A. Brann.

PAINTING TO REMAIN HERE

"Washington Crossing the Delaware" Bought by J. S. Kennedy.

GIFT FOR MUSEUM OF ART.

He Paid $16,000 for the Picture at the Roberts Sale—Men Representing the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington Bid Against Him.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware," the famous historical painting by Emanuel Leutze, was purchased last evening by John S. Kennedy, for $16,100, at the second night's sale of the Marshall O. Roberts collection, at Chickering Hall.

S. P. Avery, Jr., bid for the picture for Mr. Kennedy against Mr. Kauffmann and another gentleman, representing the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, and the contest was spirited and exciting. The first bid was $5,000, and then by thousand-dollar bids the figures ran up to $15,500. A five-hundred-dollar bid followed from Washington, and then, after a minute's delay, during which Auctioneer Somerville shared the excitement of the audience, Mr. Avery bid $16,100 and secured the prize.

A burst of applause followed the final drop of the hammer, and this grew into a shout when Mr. Somerville announced that Mr. Kennedy would present the painting to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The huge canvas was not seen by the gathering, as it was too large to remove from the Roberts' house. Mr. Roberts probably paid about $25,000 for the picture in the fifties.

The evening sale of eighty-three canvases realized a total of $32,990, which, added to the figure of $8,764, obtained at the first night's sale, makes a total of $41,754 for 172 pictures—an unexpectedly large return.

Chickering Hall was much better filled than on Tuesday evening, and a number of prominent art lovers and collectors were present. The pictures were of a higher standard than on Tuesday, but still when their quality is considered, sold remarkably well. Eight unimportant pieces of sculpture were also sold for a total of $515.

The pictures which brought the highest prices of the sale, after the Leutze "Washington," were F. E. Church's once-famous "Rainy Season in the Tropics," with its impossible rainbow, which was purchased by S. O. Wright & Co., presumably for some customer, for $1,550; Verlat's "Sheep in Pasture," a good example, purchased by A. Preyer for $650; an early example of Troyon, "Return from the Hunt," sold for $900; Pott's fine genre "Downfall of Cardinal Wolsey," which cost Mr. Roberts $1,500, and which was bought by O. Huber, Sr., for $1,100, and Poole's "Pension Agent," which was bought by Louis Windmüller for $325. Gignoux's fine old-fashioned landscape, "Hawk's Nest, West Virginia," brought only $210. This was paid by F. B. Maguire.

The pictures which brought over $100, with their buyers and prices, are as follows:

De Haas, M. F. H., "The Coast of France," $180; Mr. Lockhardt. Steffens, F., "Consolation," $135, G. Reichardt. Teniers, D., "In the Tavern," $110; Raffaloer. Terry, L., "Revelation of St. John," $105; H. F. Huber. Wilson, R., "Landscape," $120; Hugo Reisinger, Elliott, C. A., "Portrait of Himself," $300. Frere, Ed., "Sharing with a Friend," $130; S. P. Avery, Jr. Guy, S. J., "Early Lessons," $100; J. C. Nicholl, Mount, W. S., "The Raffle," $176; John D. Crimmins. Dillens, A., "The Betrothal," $140; John D. Cummins. Church, F. E., "Coast of Maine," $365; G. A. Dowden. Gray, H. P., "The Rose of Flesoli," $270; John Wilkins. Plassan, A. E., "L'arrivee de L'amant," $100; Charles Parsons.

Palmaroli, L., "On the Pier," $100; G. A. Dowden. Faed, Thomas, "The Rustic Toilet," $210; Tooth & Son. Meyer Von Bremen. "The First Lesson," $525; Blumenstein Creswick, T., "Isle of Wight," $120; Coppell. Boughton G. H., "Summer," $310; Kauffmann. Boughton, G. H., "Winter," $150; Tooth & Son. Diaz, Narcisse V., "La Gorge aux loups; Forest de Fontainbleu, $500; Loring. Leutze, Je., The Rose of the Alhambra," $175; Raloer. Healey, G. P. A. "The Arch of Titus," $125; John Kelly; Merle, Hugnes, "The Springtime of Life," $240; H. F. Huber De Haas, J. H. L., "Midday Rest," $420; P. Lauckhardt. Hubner, Carl, "Rendezvous," $370;—Willems, F., "The Artist," $100; H. F. Huber. Salentin, H., "The Young Recruits, $390; Charles Parsons. Hart, James M., "Returning from Pasture," $225; Lauckhardt. Van Oerp, Baron T., "Michael Angelo and Victoria Colonna," $130; H. F. Huber.

Poingdestre, C. H., "Marble Quarries, Carrara," $680; Huber. Tilton, J. R., "Venice," $110; T. B. Maguire. Woodville, R. C., "News from Mexico," $220; S. B. Avery, Jr. Verboeckhoven, E., "The Coming Storm," $210. Willems, F., "Love and Fidelity," $145; P. Lauckhardt. Church, F. E., "Rainy Season in the Tropics," $1,550; J. O. Leitt & Co. Yautier, Benjamin, "The Letter," $475; Hugo Reisinger. Rothermel, P. F., "Cromwell at the Church of St. Mary Ossorg," $130; H. F. Huber. Poindestre, C. H., "The Unfortunate Recognition," $215; Lauckhardt. Verlat, C., "Sheep in Pasture," $650; A. Pryor. Lobrichon, T., "Hunting the Ring," $180. Troyon, C., "The Return from the Hunt," $900. Weisz, "Awaiting an Audience," $210; H. F. Huber. Kensett, J. F., "Franconia Notch," $310. Muller, C. L., "Happy Parents," $450; George A. Dowden. Pott, L. J., "Downfall of Cardinal Wolsey," $1,100; H. F. Huber. Gignoux, R., "Hawk's Nest, West Virginia," $210; F. B. Maguire. Becker, Carl, "The Cavalier," $230; Raffaloer. Hart, James M., "Morning in the Adirondacks," $270; Rister. Poole, P. F., "The Pension Agent," $325; Windmuller. Leutze, E., "Washington Crossing the Delaware," $16,100; John S. Kennedy.

The sale will be concluded at Chickering Hall this evening.

EVERY SPECTATOR SEARCHED.

Examining Trial of the Murderers of Deputy Marshal Bird.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 20.—The examining trial of Jacob Neace and Dan Farler for killing Deputy Marshal Bird was concluded to-day before United States Commissioner J. B. Marcum, at Jackson, who held them over to the United States Circuit Court without bail.

When the Commissioner called the cases he made a short address. He said that he wanted it distinctly understood that officers could not be murdered while in the discharge of their duty without the murderers receiving a just trial. He said the Deputy Marshals would proceed to search every man in the court room and take his weapons from him before the case could be begun. He said those who did not wish to submit to a search could leave the court room immediately. The room was full when he said this, and about 200 men went out. The others were searched, and all who came back into the court room were searched at the doors, and the Deputy Marshals secured enough revolvers to fill two flour barrels. The two brothers of Marshal Bird begged hard to be allowed to keep their pistols, but Commissioner Marcum told them that he could show no favoritism, and they were finally disarmed. They cried like children when their weapons were taken away from them.

John Sizemore swore that he was near Moor's Mill when Bird forded the river with Sam Neace behind him. He said that when Bird was half way across, Jacob Neace and Farler appeared on the far bank, running their horse as hard as he could go. They yelled to Bird to stop, but he kept on. They plunged their horse into the river and overtook Bird just after he had got across.

Neace raised his gun as if to shoot, when Bird told him he would shoot him as his prisoner. Then Neace and Farler jumped off their horse, and Neace raised his gun to his hip and fired. At the crack of the gun Bird's horse, which was not more than twelve steps away, gave a sudden jump that landed Bird and his prisoner flat in the road. Bird had his pistol out when he fell, and fired two shots at Neace, one of which went between his legs, cutting his trousers. He fell over dead. The bullet entered the right side of the heart.

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LEGAL NOTES.

SEEKING TO PROTECT A FUND INVESTED IN CUBA.—Robert Fernandez, who died in this city about sixteen years ago, by his will gave the income for life of about $150,000 of personalty to José M. Fernandez and others, the principal to go to other beneficiaries. These remaindermen, Miguel Fernandez and others, have now brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the two surviving executors, who are also life tenants of the property, for an accounting and for other relief. Nearly all that is now left of the trust property is represented by a mortgage given to José Lezama for $108,564 upon a plantation in Cuba, worth but a few years ago over $800,000, but which is now a hazardous security on account of the insurrection. The mortgage is not secured by the personal obligation of the owner of the plantation. José M. Fernandez, the principal defendant, who is a resident of Cuba, and has principal charge of the mortgage, refuses to join with Andrew Fernandez, his coexecutor, in instituting an action for its foreclosure, and by the laws of Cuba one of two executors cannot foreclose without the concurrence of the other. The plaintiffs assert that the situation is such as to justify an attempt to collect the amount of the mortgage, or to obtain a personal guarantee of the owner of the plantation, who is of ample means. José, on the other hand, joined with the owner of the plantation in an agreement extending the period of payment of the mortgage for eight crops of a certain amount, which renders the time of collection indefinite; and by this agreement secured to himself an annual income from the owner in lieu of interest upon the mortgage, to the disregard of the rights of his coexecutor and coteant in common, and to the prejudice of the interests of the remaindermen. The plaintiffs say there has never been an accounting, and no inventory has been filed, and they ask for the removal of José, or compulsory security by him for the faithful discharge of his duties. Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday overruled a demurrer to the complaint, the main ground of which was that different causes of action were improperly united, and that the Surrogate's Court can afford full relief. Justice Russell holds that running through the events set forth in the complaint and the relief asked there is a single cause of action stated against José, so that he is interested in all those events and affected by all the relief asked, and that the Surrogate's Court cannot make a full and complete adjustment of all the matters requiring determination and award full and perfect relief to protect the rights of all the parties interested in the estate.

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LIABILITY TO PAY PERSONAL TAXES.—After being adjudged guilty of contempt for failure to pay a personal tax assessed against him for 1895 as a resident of this city, Francis Crilly appealed, on the ground that he was not a resident within the statutes relating to taxation, and that the Tax Commissioners had no jurisdiction to impose the tax. The Appellate Division, by Justice Barrett, has affirmed the order, holding that Crilly, who admits he has a residence in New York as well as in Pennsylvania, seems to confound residence with domicile. The Pennsylvania residence he characterizes as permanent, and the New York residence as temporary; but the statute, the Court says, makes no such distinction. The fact was that, though his domicile was in Pennsylvania, he had resided here ever since October, 1894. That he had voted in Pennsylvania was not conclusive, as he might well be a resident in this city for the purposes of taxation notwithstanding.

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VETERANS AND CIVIL SERVICE.—James M. Merritt's appeal from the Supreme Court's refusal, in May last, to grant a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the New York City Civil Service Board to certify his name to the Park Commissioners as being on the registry list and as being qualified for the appointment of carpenter, has been decided adversely to him by the Appellate Division. Merritt passed an examination and became entitled to be put on the eligible list. Being a veteran, and having a family to support, he was entitled to be certified for appointment to a vacancy before any other person who was not a veteran. In May a requisition was made on the board for six names, and there were certified six persons who were not veterans. But there were eleven veterans on the schedule who were first entitled to be certified, and Merritt's name would have been the twelfth. He had failed to show, therefore, the court held, that he was deprived of a right to which he was then entitled.

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WAGONS AND TROLLEY CARS ON ROADWAYS.—Charles C. Preston was driving in an open pony wagon, after dark, in the vicinity of Camden, N. J., on the line of an electric railway, when a car coming in the same direction struck the wagon, threw him out, and the front wheel of the car passing over him caused his immediate death. A recovery by Cornelius Preston, as administrator, in a suit against the Camden and Woodbury Railway Company, has been affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. The company claimed that decedent was guilty of contributory negligence, because, after the motorman had given him full and fair notice by ringing the bell, he failed to drive on some other part of the road and allow the trolley car to pass; and that the court on the trial erred in refusing so to charge. But the Appellate tribunal held there was no error, because although it was incumbent on the driver of the carriage upon notice of the approach of the electric car to make way for the latter, yet the company was not clothed with power by violence to enforce the law for its benefit, or to punish the violation of a public right. Whether the decedent's act was proximately contributory to the collision was for the jury to determine. If the motorman knew that decedent's wagon was on the track, so that a collision with it was necessary or even probable, should the car advance, it was his willful and wrongful act which caused the accident.

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PAYMENT OF TAXES AFTER PARTITION.—Eugene A. Hoffman, who was the purchaser of real estate on the sale in the partition suit of Ainslee against Hicks, in the Supreme Court, signed a memorandum calling for the closing of the title on May 7, 1896. Certain taxes and assessments on the property returned on the tax search were confirmed on May 8. Final judgment in the partition suit was entered on May 12. The Court refused Hoffman's application for an order at the foot of the final judgment, directing the referee to pay these taxes and assessments out of the moneys received by him on such sale. The Appellate Division has unanimously upheld the order below.

Death Ends a Divorce Suit.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 20.—Owing to the death of the respondent, the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Jennie V. Wells, formerly of this city, but at present of Los Angeles, Cal., has been stopped, and formal application for its dismissal will be made shortly. Wells and his wife parted some years ago. Both were very wealthy in their own names. A short time ago a man was killed by being thrown from a railroad train near Atlantic City. His identity was unestablished at first, but he turns out to be Wells. On learning of this, and satisfying herself that her husband was dead, Mrs. Wells sent word to have the case discontinued.

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TO RELEASE CUBAN PRISONERS.

Their Cases to be Reviewed by Governor General Weyler.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The eleventh anniversary of the birth of King Alfonso XIII. will be celebrated here on the 22d inst.

Orders have been received by Captain General Weyler from the Government at Madrid to review the cases of the political prisoners now in custody in the Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces, and to grant a provisional